PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

No. 53,850.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 23, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. **BRAND Milk**

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
28th July	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898		
11th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th „	PERSIA	7951	....	....
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	....
8th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th „ *	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th „	EGYPT	7912	....	....
22nd „	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th „	ARCADIA	6603	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. „
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. „
DUMBEA	5,916	X	1st Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	X	18th Aug. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57, *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

JULY 2ND 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stowardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	610	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Aston Hall	3,626	June 6	June 22	......	July 28
B	Stanley Hall	4,104	„ 23	July 9	July 24	„ 31
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	„ 30	„ 14	„ 27	Aug. 2
B	Knowsley Hall	4,307	July 10	„ 24	Aug. 4	„ 10
B	Langton Hall	4,400	„ 24	Aug. 6	„ 18	„ 23
A	City of Athens	5,594	Aug. 8	„ 20	„ 31	Sept. 6
B	Merton Hall	4,331	„ 13	„ 27	Sept. 8	„ 14
A	City of Karachi	3,800	„ 29	Sept. 11	„ 22	„ 27
B	City of Agra	4,320	Sept. 5	„ 18	„ 30	Oct. 6
B	Aston Hall	3,626	„ 14	„ 28	Oct. 13	„ 20

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 27th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st July, 1906.

KING KING & CO., BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st July 1906
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. „
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CATANIA	4,030	....	15th Aug. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. „
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. „
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SOLDIER'S Boxes sent home thro' the "SOLDIERS EXPRESS" arrive safely and quickly at a small cost to door of address.

Particulars from
COUTTS & CO.
Shipping Agents.
Bombay and Karachi.

CRYING CHILD.

CHILD:—Mamma. We must GO to NADIR BOMONJI & Co.'s Shop, Sitaram Buildings, and buy JAP. CURIOS.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
HongKong.
Kobe.
Cebu.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai
Yokohama.
Penang.
Panama.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D.C
Canton.
Monterey.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID--UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR THE RAINS.

	Rs.	A.
BLUE SERGE SUITS FROM	35	0
SMART WATERPROOF COATS FROM	26	0
REGULATION „ CLOAKS „	30	0
SERVICEABLE UMBRELLAS „	5	8
BLACK AMERICAN BOOTS „	22	0

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS} BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THOSE INTERESTED.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

ARE now SUPPLYING most of the Principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc., in Western India, with DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

TENDERS SUBMITTED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

PHILLIPS & Co. have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the Latest Machinery and Appliances for the proper turning out of

ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

☞ A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. ☜

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums,	Prmiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		[illegible] years.	15 years.	20 years,	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 .0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILL or MIXTURE drives all the poisonou Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can, and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies have given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggists' market that if I agree to take only One Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains; and to Students and Scholars; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers—DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

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NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

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MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

MONGINI BROTHER'S EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,

in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

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T P G McTaggart
WHISKY.
B Rs 27 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the surviver or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

REQUIRED for H. H. the NIZAM'S MINT during the Fasli year 1316 (6th October, 1906 to 5th October, 1907), large quantities of SULPHURIC ACID, COKE, various descriptions of Oils, Steel of various qualities and descriptions, Iron bars and plates, Crucibles with Muffles, annelling Pots and Boxes, Melting pots, Scales, Trolleys, articles of Hardware of various kinds, and other Miscellaneous Articles of all Sorts.

Details of the articles, and approximate quantities will be furnished to Contractors of Bombay or Madras who may apply to the SUPERINTENDENT of the Mint, Saifabad, Hydrabad, Deccan, before the 31st July, 1906.

T. M. ENGLISH,
Superintendent, Mint and Stamps,
SAIFABAD. D/18TH JULY, 1906.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned in office at Baroda at 2 P.M. on 13th August MONDAY, 1906 for building Servants' Quarters on estate of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda at Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Drawings, specification and quantities can be seen by the tenderers at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Baroda, or that of C. F. Stevens Esquire, Architect, Bombay.

Each tender to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 400 without which it will not be considered.

The State does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

KILABHAI DULABHRAM.
For Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1906.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 12 EXTRA MEETINGS to be held on SATURDAYS and HOLIDAYS from July to October, 1906, and the POONA RACES (7 days) 8th. 13th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, and 29th September 1906.

Rates for Season Tickets, or Book of coupons are as follows:—

A.	For the whole Season of EXTRA MEETINGS and POONA RACES (8th to 29th September, 1906)	Rs. 50
	With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	Rs. 10
B.	EXTRA MEETINGS ONLY, July to October (exclusive Poona Races 8th to 29th September.)	Rs. 30
	With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	Rs. 5
C.	POONA RACES ONLY, 8th to 29th September 1906	Rs. 25
	With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each,	Rs. 5

N.B.—MEMBERS of the Turf Club and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the Turf Club will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE,

Lady	Rs. 2
Single Ticket	Rs. 5
Child	Rs. 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Rs. 1-8
Soldiers in Uniform	Rs. 1
Lady or Child	Rs. 0-8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. SPECIAL TRAINS from and to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. Club.

RACE STAND,
POONA, 15TH JUNE 1906.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

SEPARATE TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 6,30,000 SLEEPERS in all for the use of the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY during 1906 and 1907 as under:—

50,000 SLEEPERS—Delivery to begin by 15th November 1906 and to be completed by 31st December, 1906.

5,80,000 SLEEPERS—Delivery to begin by 1st April 1907 and to be completed by 31st December, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine (9) feet six (6) inches long, ten (10) inches wide and five (5) inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of Timber:—

Indian—Nepal Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pingado.

Western Australian Hill grown Jarrah—New South Wales mixed hardwoods; Queensland mixed hardwoods; Tasmanian mixed Harwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, when more than one class is offered; and quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be for the whole or for any portion of each contract.

In the case of mixed Harlwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery c. i. f. ex. Ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery ex-Ships' slings at Karachi.

– Nepal Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted should include delivery into trucks at that Station after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the North Western Railway.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit in Currency Notes of 2 per cent. on the value of the Tender, as earnest money and the cover should be subscribed "Tender for Sleepers required by the North Western Railway in 1906 or 1907."

Tenders should be returned duly filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, as under:—

(1). Tenders for 50,000 Sleepers required in 1906 to be returned at Simla by the 24th August, 1906.

(2). Tenders for 5,80,000 Sleepers required in 1907 to be returned at Calcutta by Monday, 3rd December, 1906.

on which dates these will be opened at 12 noon.

Forms of Tenders and Specifications can be had from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Re. 1.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

By Order,
J. MIGLE.
Offg. Director of Railway Construction.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")

Capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per share; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

DIRECTORS:

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq., J.P.
H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq., J.P. Messrs. Ludha Ebhrahim & Co.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL. B., Messrs. Thakurdas & Co.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq., J.P. Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.
LAKHAMSEE NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq., (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. THAKURDAS & Co.

SECRETARIES:
MESSRS. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

It is hoped that with the Call of Rs. 20 per Share as stated above the Company will be in a position to work successfully, and it is anticipated no necessity will arise for any further Calls.

All funds of this Company will be invested in Government Securities only according to the terms of Articles of Association.

REMINGTON RIBBONS!

TO REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Users:—Genuine Remington Ribbons, in any colour we are now able to supply at Rs. 2-8-0 each.

These are manufactured by the Remington Company themselves, and are the finest quality of ribbon made, and will outlast two common ribbons. At this price it will be found the greatest economy to use no other kind.

These ribbons can only be obtained from us,

WARDEN & Co.,
Remington Typewriter Agents,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Gazette.

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Every Day.

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SPECIAL SKETCHES

NOW APPEARING.

HOLIDAY HUMOURS: THE TOWNSMAN IN THE COUNTRY
by S. BARING-GOULD,
(The famous Novelist; author of "Dartmoor," "West Wales" &c.)

THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW,
by J. M. Jacobs,
(A well-known Humorist).

TYPES OF HOLIDAY MAKERS,
by LADY VIOLET GREVILLE,
(Contributor to the leading journals).

SPECIMEN DAYS AMONG THE MOUNTAINS,
by WILLIAM T. PALMER,
(Author of "Lake Country Rambles" &c,

TOURISTS WHO TRAVEL IN IMAGINATION,
by G. B. BURGIN,
(Author of "The Shutters of Silence, &c.
A genial humorist.)

GOLF & GOLFERS.

THE PLEASURES OF GOLF,
BY S. MURE FERGUSSON.

WHAT NOT TO DO,
by DR. MACNAMARA, M.P.

THE LOST HUMOUR OF GOLF,
by H. G. HUTCHINSON,
(Author of "Golf" in the Badminton Library)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "AUSTRALIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 2?th JULY, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHASKER SHEWRAM has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from this day otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to such claims if there be any, and such claims will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage, tenement or one apartment or a third part of a dwelling-house consisting of three apartments thereon built situate on the Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the oart called Poswady near the house of Janardhan Hurjee admeasuring eleven feet and three inches in breadth from East to West on the Northern side and nine feet and six inches on the South side and one hundred and fifty-four feet and six inches in length on the West side be the same, little more or less, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 303, New No. 2047, and bearing Old Survey No. 562, and New Survey No. 7870, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the adjoining house of Hurichand Dhackji, and all the posts together with the wall on the East side are appertaining to the premises in question, on the West side by the adjoining house formerly of the said Babaji Pandowji, but now of Chandrabhagabai but all the posts and the wall on the West side are also appertaining to the premises, on the North by the passage of the oart, and on the South by the wall of the oart of Nurbudabai, wife of Vishwanath Dhondji, and which said message and tenement thereon is Assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1117, and Street No. 64, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor together with all easements and appurtenances and with the benefit of the agreement dated the 24th day of January, 1896, and made between Chandrabhagabai of the one part and the Vendor of the other part.—Dated this 21st day of July, 1906.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
Purchasers' attorneys.

NOTICE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPAMY, LIMITED

MR. DANIEL LONGWORTH is appointed under a POWER of ATTORNEY to act as SECRETARY & MANAGER of the said Company during my absence from India.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1906.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary & Manager.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO, LD.

POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 28TH JULY, 1906,

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on Monday 23rd July 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 11TH JULY, 1906.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Lyons.
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Tientsin.
Peking.
Antung.
Tieling.
Newchang.
Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.
KOBE.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET
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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8., We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

DR. DINSHAW M. DASTOOR, SURGEON-OCULIST, Late Clinical Assistant of three Eye Hospitals, LONDON. Hours 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. 56, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Bombay Club, FORT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY Smart, intelligent, respectable LADIES and GENTLEMEN CANVASSERS to push new publication (whole or spare time) among all grades of Society. Bombay and Mofussil. Selling readily. Salary and Commission. Apply ROYAL TOUR, C/o this Paper.

WANTED at once HEADMASTER for Holy Trinity Church School, Bellary. Latin essential. Salary according to qualifications. If Organist, additional allowance. Apply THE CHAPLAIN.

WANTED For the Zanzibar Government Band NINE SMART MUSICIANS, must be Goans and under 35 years of age. Salary Rs. 25 to 40 according to qualifications and free quarters. Apply sharp to box No. 406J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a EUROPEAN MANAGER for a Bank in Bombay. Good salary. Apply, stating experience, and salary expected, to Box. No. 399 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED for an ENGLISH BY-WEEKLY an EDITOR to take entire charge of the papers (no Sub-Editor being kept). Salary according to qualifications from Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem. Applicants experienced in Journalism only need apply not later than 1st August 1906 with copies of testimonials to 417J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette".

BROUGHAM.—A neat Single-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, light and comfortable, in excellent serviceable order, with Lamps and Shafts, Two Shelves in front for Books and Papers. Recently re-tyred. Price Rs. 600. Apply Box No. 381J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ROOMS with BOARD for TWO BACHELORS with married couple near Fort. Terms Moderate. Apply Box No. 400 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN NATIVE STATES' STAMPS.—25 varieties for As. 10; 50 for Rs. 2; 75 for Rs. 4; 100 for Rs. 6-8-0; 125 for Rs. 9-8-0; 150 for Rs. 13-8-0; and 200 for Rs. 24-8-0. Persian stamps.—25 varieties for As. 12; and 50 for Rs. 2-12-0. Cash or V. P. P. Price List Free.—C. S. Iyer; Attungal, Travancore.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant positive cure for SORE EYES, ULCERS, irritations, inflamed lids and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPRING MOTOR FAN—Works at high Speed for nearly 2 hours by single winding without any cost. Most useful for Desk, Dinner Table, Sick room and various other purposes. Price Rs. 75.—SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each, Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

FRUITS FOR SALE! ! ! 25 Oranges or 25 Apples, Rs. 3; 5 lbs Bombay Hulwa Rs. 3; 25 Red Bananas or 3 lbs Coffee Berry Rs. 2; 5lbs Salted Dry Fish, Rs. 3; 20 lbs Potatoes Rs. 3. Free Carriage if quoted this Paper.—TUKINA & Co, Market, Bombay.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS COUGHS, COLDS, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA, INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Infallible Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

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ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents, Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bureau" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

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OFFICES:—65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years.
LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6
Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new.
Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices.
EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:

Furniture such as cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers with mirror, sofa, easy chairs, whatnot, hat and book stands, Austrian safe on stand, gold hunting watch by James McCabe.

2 Jones New Sewing Machines on stands, manufacturing size for Sewing leather and tailoring size for tailors, etc.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser,—cupboard, meatsafe, gilt timepiece, partition screen, pieces of China Silk, pictures glassware, crockeyware, cooking utensils etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, the effects of the late Olga de Szoke, consisting of wearing apparels such as satin skirt and blouses, table linen, hosiery, shawls, combinations, hand bag, hand sewing machine, gowns, hats and other sundry articles, chairs, table, meatsafe. chest of drawers, cot with mattresses, toilet table, a lot of platedware, enamelled-ware, utensils, copper coins, revolver, cartridges and other miscellaneous useful articles.

By order of Messrs. Tothill Sharp and Co, and on account and risk of Mr. Bhugwandas Vithaldas.

6 bales red shirtings.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 rubber tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

By order of Messrs. F. D. Press and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bejonji Dhunjibhoy Ghadiali,

1 second-hand Ginrickshaw.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

[illegible] AUCTION SALE OF 5 TEAK SQUARES.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Behrabux Bagla, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 24th Inst. at 5 p.m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

5 Indian first class teak squares B. C. Green, cash will be required at the time of sale and the squares will have to be removed within two days.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS.

Auction Sale of the Electric Light Plant and Machinery of the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder.

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Annexe, Appolo Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 26th July., at 4 p.m., the electric plant and machinery consisting of:—

1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 15 nominal H. P. loco. type multitubler.

1 horizontal compound and condensor engine, 15 nominal H. P. by Marshall Sons and Co.

1 alternator current Mordy's dynamo with exitor.

9 transformers.

1 high tension switchboard.

1 boiler by Marshall, Sons and Co., 25 nominal H. P. Loco. type.

1. vertical high pressure Roby and Co.'s 14 H. P. engine with Silver Town and Co.'s compound dynamo of 104 volts and 170 amperes.

1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 25 nominal H. P., Loco. type.

1 vertical high pressure Roby and Co., 14 H. P., engine with Silver Town and Co., compound dynamo, 104 volts and 170 amperes.

1 low tension Switchboard for two dynamos.

1 spare aomature, 1 donkey pump of 4 H. P., and 1 donkey pump of 2 H. P., 1 water heater; etc.

The above is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD, and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Sea View Terrace" Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, near the Railway Station, the valuable and handsome teakwood and Blackwood household funiture, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, Marble topped tables and teapoys, Cabinets, drawing room, sofas and chairs, bedsteads, almiras, marbletop dressing and washhand tables, clothes press, chest of drawers, glassware, crokeryware lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of E. G. RODGERS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIES AND BOOK COLLECTORS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st, THURSDAY, the 2nd, and FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Thakurdwar, opposite the Thakurdwar Temple, Girgaum Road, large valuable library consisting of old and rare books on India and Indian subjects, English Literature, English History, Gazetteers, books on Indian Politics, Standard Novels, dictionaries, including the Century Dictionary, 10 volumes, Library of Famous Literature 20 volumes. Works on religious subjects including sacred books of the East, law books, etc., the property of the late Bhai Jivanji, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th Proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms, the effects of the late Dhunjee Veerjee consisting of gold neck, hand and head ornaments pootlies ear-rings set with pearls and stones, nose ornaments, gold beads, silver cup and ornaments, copper coins, cash box &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 23RD JULY 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs, MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-20 p.m (Standard Time), the materials for removal of the following buildings;

The materials of buildings Street Nos. 55-?9; 61 65 Kumbarwada Street.

The materials of buildings Street Nos. 44-48; 73-77. 77-71; 61-65; 39-41; 33-37; 27-31. Northbrook Street.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th August, 1906, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables, a quantity of unclaimed luggage, booked, parcels and other goods.

MENESSE & Co.,

BOMBAY, 23RD JULY, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY.

No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials, damaged by Fire and Water.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince of Wales Press, Colaba, on account of the Fire Insurance offices concerned—

The salvage of the said Press consisting of rubbles, wrought iron. trusses, corrugated iron sheets and teak scantlings, etc.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Platedware, Gas Lamps.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m. (Standard Time) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs Soundy & Co., Ltd., the remaining stock of the said company and the other English Firms consisting of best platedware such as centre pieces, cruet stands, curry dishes, side dishes, epergnes, pickle stands, inkstands, wine coolers, tea and coffee sets, gas lamps etc., etc.

The above is now on view,

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the Police Chowky and close to Sir D. M. Petit Bart's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, dining, drawing office and bed room furniture, such as telescopic, dinning table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard and dinner wagons, marble top table and teapoys, mirror door cabinet and chiffioniers, office tables, plate glass bookcases, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, one set English walnutwood, drawing room, suits lined silk tapestry, one sweet-toned Cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., large velvet piled drawing room carpet, rich English gauze curtains, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton and others, Ditmar's telescopic lamps, large drawingroom screens, set of latest Morroco bound 36 volumes Encyclopædia Britanica, Gladstone bags, one Kemp's large size medicine chests, two solid English 18 carat gold hunting watches by John Jones and Mccabe of London, ice box, copper boiler, alluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of the late E. G. Gahagan, Esq. (of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th July, 1906, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs, BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, in the shop lately occupied by the Stove Depot the surplus stock in trade of a dealer closing his business consisting of best platedware. by Reed, and Barton, Elkington, and others, such as cruet and pickle stands, revolving top butter pots, eggs and jam frames, round and oval salvers, ice pitchers, partition and entree dishes, hot water curree dishes, revolving top luncheon dishes, rich tea and coffee sets, boxes of fish and fruit knives and forks, &c., rich majolica vases and table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese jars, handsome pedestals with pots, Chubb's cash boxes and safes travelling ice-boxes, table and hall lamps, &c., &c.,

Catalogues will be published and the above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of a large Quantity of Waste,

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 a.m. (Bombay Time.) Messrs, BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Empress Mills, Chinchpogly, under instructions from the Agents, the following, waste to be manufactured by the undermentioned Mills during three months from 1st July to 30th September 1906.

The Empress Mills, New Empress Mills, James Greaves Mills, Connought Mills, Howard and Bullough Mills, Imperial Cotton Mills. Leopold Mills and Apollo Mills.

Description of Waste.

Cylinder Stripes.
Flat Stripes.
Low fly.
Dropping No. 1.
Dropping No. 2.
Also a large lot of empty casks.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 23RD JULY, 1906.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHEA, POWDERS.

MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths Major, A M S., certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Chouthea cured. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders V. P. P., labelled full directions.—M. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

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EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
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Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of £830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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Secretaries,
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KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

A LEVEL PREMIUM, OLD LINE, BRITISH COMPANY.

Insurance in Force	Rs. 3,68,02,378
Assets	„ 52,80,239
Reserve	„ 44,95,298
Business written last year	„ 1,48,89,396
Yearly income	„ 28,83,602

DHUNJIBHOY B. PETIT & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
7-11, Elphinstone Circle.

J. M. MUSSEN,
MANAGER FOR INDIA.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

THE SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £6,000,000.

Funds in hand exceed £5,600,000,

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances accepted at Current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Rates Moderate. Liberal Conditions.

Active Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts,
For particulars apply
MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED...14 Crores of Rupees.
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A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable. Apply

CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1

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For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

trongly recommended for

SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER

For Prices and Samples apply to

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
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CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:—

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5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES!
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

LADIES' SAFE REMEDY

For removing Functional troubles, delay, and those irregularities peculiar to the Sex. Re. 1 only.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
FAMILY CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes!—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

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however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion		Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion	each	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at		Re. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

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First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	„ 4
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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

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PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, Captain A Tait, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Leverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Warora 2565 tons, Captain J. V Le Grand arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3842 tons, Captain C. Matcovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons Captain A. Newby, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE Hamsa Line steamer Stolzenfels, 3591 tons, Captain L. Schmidt, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Hamburg via Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1960 tons, Captain F. D. C. Dewing, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, &c. with a general cargo Mr. Von Leir, and deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nurani, 2870 tons, Captain A. H. Mackinnon, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa, Line steamer Somali, 1623 tons Captain F. Winniker arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :— Col. Nunn, Miss Menloye, Miss Lellivan and a number of deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamers Lhasa, 935 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Williamson, Mr. Tummahill, Miss Harris, Mr. Millan, and a number of deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Nurani s	Mackinnon	Calcutta, June 22
21	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, July 19
	Australia s	Tait	Liverpool, June 20
	Somali s	Winniker	Durban, June 21
	Stolzenfels s	Schmidt	Hamburg, June 21
	Warora s	Le Grand	Rangoon, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Nadir s	Bird	Calcutta, &c
	Arabia s	Leigh	London
	Naseri s	Newby	Persian Gulf
22	E F Ferdinand s	Matcovich	Trieste, &c

The steamer Nerbudda, Captain Dewing, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—

Steamer Haidari, for Jeddah, &c.
" Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.
" Warora, for Antwerp, &c.
" Himalaya, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Names.	From
1	Bezwada	H Carey	Bombay
	Kapurthala	G S Jones	Chittagong
	Khodoung	H E Stevens	Rangoon
	Umvolosi	B Lincoln	Cape
	Onsang	D Christe	

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Names.	To
19	Wallace	Smith	Negapatam
	Umzinto	Revers	Cape Towns
	Nawab	Clingan	Bombay
	Kilbride	Gibson	Colombo
	Itria	Johnston	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	From
9	Clan Ferguson	Liverpool
16	Bangala	Rougoon
19	Bedelwell	London

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Matiana left Portsaid afternoon of the 20th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Golconda left Suez on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Anchor Line Steamer Dalmatia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 20th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Colombo Maru left Colombo for Bombay yesterday and is due here on the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Stuart s—4004 cwts myrabollams, G. Madhowji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glenroy s—300 bales cotton fly and waste, C Herji and Co,
Warora s—10,000 cwts manganeseore Ernst Lam and Co., 1186 cwts rapeseed 2002 cwts poppyseed and 200 cwts mustard seed Volkart Bros.
Crostafels s—550 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 300 cwts mustardseed Baner and Kranse

FOR LONDON

Himalaya s—200 cwts casterseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Shaw s—2000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros. 2000 cwts castorseed Loms Dreyfus and Co., 4000 cwts castorseed and 1004 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

E F Ferdinand s—67 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Tamatave s—4017 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros,

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca s—30 cwts jardalow S Ellias ; 5 chests opium Tata and Co 40 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co : 208 lbs borneal R Dewradas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Banca s—40 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co ; 34 chests opium A E J Abraham 20 chests opium Tata & Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, July 23.

176—Resignation—Extract from Gazette of India, Army Department, dated Simla 6th July 1906, is published for information :—No. 361—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Lieutenant Frank Edward Hardcastle, resigns his commission.

P. R. CADELL, Major.
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kambharwada	0	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	16
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	5	4	132
Same date last year	9	6	75

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	38
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	17
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	1	1
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	6	6	145
Total plague deaths to date	133,487		
Same date last year	6	8	74

VALUABLE DITCONERY FOR THE HAIR. If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautful. as well as promoting the growih of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesade depot, 33, Faringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87	—	— 5/8*
3 per cent. Rentes	97	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	102 1-4	—	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/4	—	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 3/16	=	do
2 months hence	30 1/8	—	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	65 1/4	—	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-15	—	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·46 1/4	—	— 1/2
New York Demand	4·84 1/2	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	—	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	—	do
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2	=	do
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	—	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	—	+ 1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 7/8	—	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	2	—	unchanged

* Declined owing to continental selling.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £530,000
Gold to do £70,000
Silver to Hongkong £97,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated C. F. India double bags 11 4 1/2 Oct.-Dec. value firm.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 92
Yellow metal 7 5-8
Bar Iron Belgian £ 5-17-6.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 12-12-6.
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-0-0—1s. 6d..

WHEAT—Firm

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 50 + 1/2 J.-A. sellers firm.
Brown 46 1/4 + 1/2 J.-A. done firm.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 1/4 + 1/8 J.-A. sellers firm.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7/8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	6·07 — 4
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	7000
Futures closed	steady

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·79	5·71	5·66
— 6	— 6	— 5
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·61	5·61	5·61
— 6	— 5	— 5
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·62	5·64	5·65
— 5	— 5	— 6

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	18,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. to Great Continent	4,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·00
Futures, month of July	10·08 —7 *
Do. month of Dec	10·40 —7 *

* Declined owing to weak cables and to bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11·15-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of Aug	10·67 — 6
Do. month of Oct.	10·28 — 7
Tone at close	barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th July.

Cotton	2,242 bales.
Wheat	7,333 cwts.
Linseed	6,004 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,341 "
Gingellyseed	1,091 "
Poppyseed	233 "
Groundnuts	53 "
Castorseed	5,895 "
Rice	3,984 "
Myrabollams	2,109 "
Cottonseed	4,616 "
Mowraseed	1,189 "
Gram	4,868 "
Joowar	7,148 "
Maize	453 "

COTTON ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F. J.-A.	4 26/32 sellers
F. G. F. Timnevelly J.-A.	5 01/32 do.
Fair Coconadas J.-A.	4 20/32 do.
	Bales.
Week's Receipts, at U. S. Ports	25,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " Continent	18,000
Stock at U. S. ports	2,32,000
" Interior "	1,64,000

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 37,600 Ex steamer Himalaya from London.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

A renewed heavy fall in Consols is advised this morning amounting to 5/8ths to £87 due, we are informed, to Continental selling. Since the 1st June Consols have declined from £89 5/16 to £87.

Other items in the financial telegram show little variations in price. A large shipment of silver to Bombay (£5,30,000) is to be noted.

Seeds and wheat markets are firm and prices of the former are slowly advancing.

Cotton declined in Liverpool 4 points in spot to 6·07 and 5 to 6 points in futures. Private advices state it is due to a heavy failure.

In New York futures declined 7 points with spot unchanged, and New Orleans reports a fall of 6 to 7 points in futures and 1/16th in spot to 10 15/16. The heavy disparity of nearly one cent between New York spot and July futures is still one of the features of the market.

In Bombay there is little change to record in our markets. Cotton remains quiet but steady at previous rates with a small turnover reported at Colaba. Oilseeds are steady with little business reported. Sterling exchange is unaltered. Rupee Paper a trifle steadier with a good business passing. The share market is firm with an upward tendency. We quote :

Petits	Rs. 3,605	August.
Davids	" 535	do.
Bank of Bombay	" 1,480	Ready.

Comparative Statement showing the Actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe during the six months ending 30th June 1905 and 1906.

To	1906. F. P. Bales.	1905. F. P. Bales.	Increase or Decrease. F. P. Bales.
Liverpool	38,959	12,770	plus 26,189
London	447	251	do. 196
Manchester	0	3	— 3
Marseilles	4,815	1,444	plus 3,371
Havre	30,208	10,248	do. 19,960
Dunkirk	62,275	26,382	do. 35,893
Antwerp	110,455	47,105	do. 63,350
Ghent	429	440	— 11
Bremen	8,479	2,337	plus 6,142
Hamburg	132,261	54,295	do. 77,966
Barcelona	27,827	13,872	do. 13,955
Passages	299	...	do. 299
Gijon	554	...	do. 554
Genoa	79,803	50,766	do. 29,037
Naples	4,564	5,700	— 1,136
Venice	49,638	24,567	plus 25,071
Leghorn	1,097	400	do. 697
Catania	2,100	2,170	— 70
Trieste	88,465	58,225	plus 30,240
Fiume	12,247	2,978	do. 9,269
Odessa	699	...	do. 699
Riga	500	...	do. 500
Revel	1,000	...	do. 1,000
St. Petersburg	2,154	...	do. 2,154
Gothenburg	3,026	200	do. 2,826
Malmo	1,200	...	do. 1,200
Stockholm	233	...	do. 233
Norkoping	758	...	do. 748
Cristiania	111	56	do. 55
Bergen	...	56	— 56
Constantinople	...	300	— 300
Total	664,603	314,565	Inc. 350,038

The actual clearances of Cotton to Europe for the six months ending on 31st December 1905 amounted to 352,758 Bales. The total shipments for the 12 months ending 30th June 1906 therefore amount to 1,017,361 Bales. This compares as follows with the previous four years.

1904-05	384,000 Bales.
1903-04	1 036,000 do.
1902-03	921,000 do.
1901-02	525,000 do.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 3 31/32d. to 1/4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months'	Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	11/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	169 3/4
Marks	3 do.	do.	138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	154
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	213
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone irregular.

Cash ... 97·9
1st Settlement. 31st July ... 97·7

Money Market, Tone. Easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since	21st June	3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	19th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	19th do.	3 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	10th do,	4 do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales
Imports	17,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·79	5·71	5·66
Unchanged.	Unchanged.	Unchanged.
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·61	5·61	5·61
Unchanged.	Unchanged.	Unchanged.
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·62	5·64	5·65
Unchanged,	Unchanged,	Unchanged,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PRICE—July 11, at Mhow, the wife of the Rev. C. Price, Chaplain of Mhow, of a son.

DEATHS.

DUFF—July 16, at Richmond, Simla, 2nd Lient. Garden Andrew Duff, only son of the Rev. G. L. Duff, The Rectory Turriff, Aberdeenshire, aged 20 years.

VIGAR—April 30, at Chakardarpur, B. N. Railway, Edward Adolphus Vigar, Traffic Inspector, of Malarial fever.

Kemp's "One Day" Cold Cure Tablets.
A Speedy Cure for Colds, Influenza, etc.
These Tablets have had an enormous sale in England, and are acknowledged to be the most efficacious remedy yet discovered. We shall be pleased to disclose the formula to any medical man interested.
Price per package As 12. only from
Kemp & Co Ltd.
The Chemists, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 0-39a. Low water, 5-56m., 6-46a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m. (B. T.)
Meeting of Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m. (S.T.)

RAINFALL.—The total fall of rain at Matheran up to Friday morning last was 73 inches and 15 cents. The total fall at Bandora up to Saturday evening was 24 inches and 66 cents.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umzinto *via* Tuticorin and Colombo closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m., yesterday. A supplementary Mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m., to-day.

EXPLOSION IN MEDICAL STORES.—Two men, named Laxman Tanoo and Gopal Morarji, were attending to the preparations of some chemicals in the Government Medical Stores at Bellasis Road, yesterday afternoon, when a vessel containing rectified spirit of wine, placed under a jet, exploded. The two men were severely burnt about their bodies, and were removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where they have been detained for treatment.

CHEAP RESIDENCES FOR POOR PARSEES.—An addition of two new blocks is about to be made to Mr. M. C. Murzban's cheap residential quarters for poor Parsees, which, conveniently situated at Tardeo, near the Tramway Company's Terminus, form a little Parsee colony in the locality. Bai Jerbai, widow of Mr. Hormusji Manekjee Dadachanjee, has contributed a sum of Rs. 30,000 for building two new blocks on the estate, of which Rs. 15,000 are for building a block in the name of her husband, Hormusjee Manekjee Dadachanjee, and Rs. 15,000 for another block in the name of her deceased brother, Rustomjee Shapurjee Batla.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," OF JULY 23, 1856.]

During the last Criminal Sessions at Calcutta, an article appeared in the "Citizen" having reference to a case for forgery which was about to be tried. Its tone was so objectionable, that Sir Charles Jackson granted a rule against the Editor for contempt of Court. The defendant did not appear to show cause and he was arrested. He remained in jail from the 1st to the 9th instant, and on the latter day, appeared in Court and expressed regret for the publication of the offensive article, of which he said he was not the writer. The counsel on whose motion that Writ had been issued, stated that the prosecutor had no vindictive feeling to gratify and he left the case entirely to the Court. The defendant was discharged ; the Chief Justice in disposing of the case said :—"The case which had been pursued, had been regular and had been supported by the authorities. The article complained of was such as justified the step taken, as the tendency of it was to interfere with the due course of justice and to prejudice the case of the persons on their trial. As, however, the defendant was the mere printer he had been sufficiently punished, and as he had expressed his contrition the Court would discharge him.

In reference to the rights of married women, we read in the "Observer," that "the movement of Sir. E. Perry in favour of separate property of married women has ended in a compromise. He forebore to press his resolutions and accepted the pledge of the Attorney-General that Government would bring forward next Session a measure for removing the admitted anomalies and hardships of the existing law. It is a great point gained to have elicited from the Attorney-General so frank and unqualified an expression of concurrence with the principle involved in the resolutions. Sir Alexander Cockburn admitted without reservation that the rules of the common law affecting the property of married women are in many respects odius, unjust and altogether inapplicable to the existing state of society.

An extensive robbery was yesterday discovered to have been perpetrated in the premises of Cursetjee Bomanjee Punthaky, a wealthy Parsee priest, residing near Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Office in the Fort. A large quantity of Bank-notes and jewellery of the aggregate value of about sixty-thousand rupees are missing from this treasure chest ; and two of the household servants of the Mobed, who are suspected to have committed the roberry, have been arrested by the police. Mr. Forjett has been diligently engaged in making enquiries into the matter, and it is to be hoped that he will be successful in tracing out the guilty parties and bringing them to the bar of justice.

THE SONTHALS—We have heard a report that some Bengalee letters with Engish addresses have lately found their way to the Burhampore and Burdwan Magistrates stating that unless the Sonthal villages in the Burhampore Districts are made over to Beerbhoom, the Sonthals will all rise on the 15th July. We wish some of our correspondents would oblige by ascertaining the truth of this piece of information and favour us with the particulars, as our late letters do not allude to the circumstance, but assure us there is no chance of fresh disturbances during the present season.

FLORILINE !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPINSHIP.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 21.

Yorkshire has beaten Somerset by an innings and six.

Lancashire has beaten Sussex by 281.

Kent has beaten Gloucester by ninety.

Derby has beaten the West Indians by six wickets

The following matches were drawn :—
Warwick vs. Surrey.
Essex vs. Northampton.
Worcester vs. Leicestershire.

THE KING'S PRIZE AT BISLEY.

Won by Captain Davies.

The King's prize at Bisley has been won by Captain Davies, of the First Middlesex.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The inclement weather prevailing on Saturday afternoon made a contest an impossibility. A fairly interesting game was anticipated, but the lovers of the game were much disappointed as the "toy" had to be "shelved".

CRICKET MATCHES ABANDONED.

All the cricket matches which were fixed for Saturday had to be abandoned owing to the heavy rain and the flooded condition of the various recreation grounds.

RACING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, JULY 21.

The opening of the racing season takes place next week. Poona is filling up with the racing fraternity and the course is in full swing every morning. Captain Meynell returns from his visit to Secunderabad on Monday. Tom Scott arrived on Thursday with a long string of horses. Long Tom arrives shortly.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 21.

The rain spoilt the cricket of the Kolhapur visitors ; but a full programme is in store.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 21.

The preparations for the American Badminton Tournament are progressing.

THEATRICALS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 21.

There was a production of "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" at the Gymkhana on Tuesday evening.

RACING AT SECUNDERABAD.

Bad Day for Punters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 21.

A large and fashionable attendance graced the races to-day, including such distinguished visitors as the Resident, the Nizam's son, and the Minister. The latter was "At Home" to all the society folk present. The executive had got out a very good card and the handicaps, though providing closer racing than on previous days, utterly failed to bring back the candidates out of Bleach's Stable to their struggling fields. The punting brigade had quite a bad day. Their despondency was obvious, and the Royal Fusiliers band and the Minister's hospitality failed to dispel it. The weather kept cool, and the rain held off. There is to be no extra day.

The Stewards' Plate. Rs. 750, of which Rs. 150 to the second, and Rs. 100 to the third. For Ponies 14-2 and under. Weights Handicap. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Bass's Filbert 12st ... A Hoyt 1
Mr. Hodgson's Tartan 10st 7lbs ... Vining 2
Major Smith's Norman 10st ... Major Arnold 3

Also ran :—Lady Jess 9-0 cd. 9-3.

Betting :—8 to 1 on Filbert, 7 to 1 against Tartan, 20 to 1 the others.

The Race :—Filbert led the whole way and won easily by four lengths, one length between second and third. Time 1-14 3-5 secs.

H. H. the Minister's Purse.—Rs. 200 to winner and Rs. 50 to the second. For Arabs that have run at the Meeting. Weights Handicap. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Williams' Pasha 9st 7lbs. cd. 9-13 ... Owner 1
Mr. Kennard's Freckles 9-4 ... Bond 2
Raja Khan's Sultan III 9st ... Southall 3

Also ran.—The Clown 8-12.

Betting.—5 to 2 on Freckles. 3 to 1 against Pasha, 5 to 1 Sultan, any price The Clown.

The Race.—Pasha came with a rush at the finish and snatched the verdict by half a length, two lengths between second and third. Time 2 mins. 33 2-5 secs.

H. H. the Nizam's Steeplechase.—Rs. 500 to winner, Rs. 100 to second, and Rs. 50 to third. For Horses. Weights Handicap, Distance 2¼ miles.

Capt. Davie's Corrie Roy 13st ... Capt Meynell ... 1
Mr. Dangar's Boomerang 10st ... Capt. Tudor ... 2
Mr. Hannyington's Advance 10st. 7lbs. Mr. Steel 3

Also ran :—Tocsin 10-12 fell and Kangaro 10st. ran out.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Corrie Roy, 5 to 2 against Advance, 4 to 1 Tocsin, 20 to 1 the others.

The Race ;—Tocsin was going well when he fell while leading three fields from home, leaving Corrie Roy to win easily by two lengths, same distance between second and third. Time 6min. 48 2-5secs.

The Gough Memorial Plate :—Rs. 1,000, of which Rs. 200 to the second, and Rs. 100 to the third. For Horses that have run at the Meeting. Weights Handicap. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Bass's Filbert 10st. 5lbs ... A Hoyt 1
Capt. Hodgkinson's Tappington, 2st. 5 lbs. Bond 2
Hon. Thellusson's Madeira 10st. 7lbs. Capt. Tudor 3

Also ran :—Diablo 8-12 cd. 9-13.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Filbert, evens Madeira, 10 to 1 Tappington, 20 to 1 Diablo.

The Race :—Tappington cut out the running, but stopped to nothing near the rails, where Filbert came away and won by two lengths, short head divided second and third. Time 1 min. 54 secs.

The Deccan Plates—Rs. 1,000, of which Rs. 200 to the second, and Rs. 100 to the third. For Arab Ponies 14-1 and that have run at the meeting. Weights Handicap. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Garda's Kour Saheb 11-0 ... A. Hoyt 1
Capt. Marchant's King Cobweb 10-7 ... Bond 2
Hon. Tayleur's Whiteface 10-8 ... Vining 3

Also ran :—Surhan 9-10, Afghanistan 10-9, Flashpoint 8-12 and Khooshab 7-12.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Kour Saheb, 3 to 1 King Cobweb, 6 to 1 Afghanistan, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Flashpoint led till collared by Whiteface, then Kour Saheb came up and won by a neck, three lengths between second and third. Time 1 min. 33 secs.

The Consolation Plate.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 50 to second. For Arab ponies which placed at the meeting, 14-1 to carry 11st. Distance ½ mile.

Capt. Popham's Mardin 9st. 10lb ... McQuade 1
Major England's Coger 9st. 13lb ... 2
Aga Abdoola's Nippon 9st. 13lb ... Mr. Steel 0

Also ran.—Snowdon 10-3, Kazban 9-13, Seamew 9-8 and Mahadeo 8-0 cd. 8-7.

Betting :—3 to 4 against Mahadeo, 2 to 1 Mardin, 3 to 1 Nippon, 6 to 1 Kazban and Seamew, longer odds the others.

They raced in a bunch from the start till they got to the quarter mile, where Mardin and Cogor showed out, and after a punishing finish Mardin won by a length, two lengths between second and third. Time one minute.

AN ALL INDIA CRICKET TEAM.

[BY GLOUCESTERSHIRE'S EX-CAPTAIN.]

The following is the full text of the article to which our telegrams referred on Saturday :—

Surely the Indian cricketing world in general cannot seriously approve of an Indian team going to England next year and opposing the full strength of our counties, without having grave doubts in their mind as to the probable failure of such an undertaking. Such games as hockey, polo, etc., have practically killed cricket, so far as the European plays the game outside the Presidency towns, with the result that Indian teams, such as the Parsees, Hindus, Aligarh College, etc., have not had the opportunity of meeting the best exponents in the country. It may be open to contradiction, but it is very doubtful whether Indian teams are better to-day than when the team of Parsees visited England in 1888, and Dr. W. G. Grace, writing in his book on Cricket Reminiscences and Personal Recollections writes about the side as follows : "They showed a conspicuous improvement upon the team which came over two years previously, but their record of eleven defeats and eight victories prove that they were not equal to our second or third rate clubs."

It was after this visit that the Parsees retained the services of Henderson, the Surrey professional, to coach them in Bombay for a season or two, and herein lies the whole secret of building up first-class batsmen and bowlers in the future.

Take the Australian team, and of more recent years the South African team ; what do they owe to careful tuition from our English professionals ?

Under the circumstances it is ludicrous to expect the native of India to blossom into a first-class exponent of the game, without having received the coaching referred to. What one feels about Indian cricket is this—the crack teams mentioned above ran up large scores when opposed to the various European teams in this country, but has it ever occurred to them that they have not really had one first-class bowler opposed to them !

There can be no question that it is due more to this fact—we refer to the scoring—than to any other that the present visit has been brought about.

If the team is going home with an educational object, well and good, but if, on the other hand, it is carried out with the serious intention of opposing the full strength of the various first class counties, then it is safe to predict that the result will be disastrous and Indian cricket will be the worse for the visit.

Newspapers in India frequently record that a well-known Indian team, disposed of a certian Gymkhana for a small score and mention at length is made of certain first-class batsmen having been dismissed for a paltry score—perfectly true, but why ? Cricket grounds, with very few exceptions, are badly neglected in India, and what is considered a first-class wicket out here, would invariably be described as a difficult one at home.

It is safe to predict that if the team happened to visit England in a dry summer, they would have the utmost difficulty in disposing of a county side in a full day's play, on the carefully prepared wickets. Similarly in a wet season, although they might possibly get rid of county sides for comparatively small scores, yet the Indians would find it next to impossible to bat on the same wickets, for the simple reason they are practically unaccustomed to them. It can be truly said that Indian cricket teams have never yet been extended. For instance, we will say, a county side having fielded all Saturday for a huge score at Leyton against Essex, have to travel all Sunday to fulfil an engagement at Manchester. On Monday the luck is still against them, and they have another day's leather hunting. Under similar conditions the Indian team will have to play, and in county cricket such coincidences are far from rare in a dry season.

Again, good as the Indian bowling unquestionably is, Indian trundlers have yet to learn what it means to have to bowl something like 1,200 over in the course of some four months. Apart from these points it will need the best of captains to encourage their bowlers to keep their heads, when batsmen are set and boundaries are frequent.

It must not be overlooked that a county season at Home demands much physical exertion and endurance ; the weather too would be a most important factor connected with such a visit.

From what has already been said, it may appear that this article is written with the intention of detracting from the present proposed visit. But such is not intended. What is felt is this that the time is not yet ripe to send a team. What is wanted is this—good professional coaches should be brought out from Home to teach the young idea, and unless this is done for several years to come, it is absurd to suppose that he can cope with the trained cricketer of the Old Country.

THE WINGFIELD SCULLS.

The Wingfield Sculls ; Amateur Championship of the Thames. Original course, Westminster to Putney ; altered in 1849, Putney to Kew ; again altered 1861, Putney to Mortlake.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Yesterday Mr. H. T. Blackstaffe easily beat Mr. A. H. Cloutte in the race for the Wingfield Sculls by seven lengths. This is the ninth occasion in which Mr. Black staffe has competed in this event, and his fourth win.

RESULTS SINCE 1886.

WINNERS.		LOSERS.
1887 G Nickalls	25 23	J C Gardner, W H Cumming, S Fairbairn, W A Barr.
1888 G Nickalls	23 36	J C Gardner.
1889 G Nickalls	— —	r o
1890 J C Gardner	26 20	G Nickalls.
1891 G Nickalls	— —	r o
1892 V Nickalls	23 40	G E B Kennedy, W H Cumming.
1893 G E B Kennedy	24 53	V Nickalls, R S Farran, S M Boyd.
1894 V Nickalls	23 30	Hon R Guinness.
1895 V Nickalls	25 6	Hon R Guinness, Guy Nickalls, H T Blackstaffe.
1896 Hon R Guinness	24 10	V Nickalls.
1897 H T Blackstaffe	23 58	B H Howell, A F G Everitt, R K Beaumont, F Beddington.
1898 B Hunting Howell	22 56	H T Blackstaffe, C H R Thorn.
1899 B Hunting Howell	23 7	H T Blackstaffe, C V Fox.
1900 C V Fox	22 54	B Hunting Howell, St G Ashe, H T Blackstaffe.
1901 H T Blackstaffe	24 16	St G Ashe, A Hamilton Cloutte.
1902 A Hamilton Cloutte	24 32	R B Etherington-Smith, J Beresford.
1903 F S Kelly	23 32	A H Cloutte, H T Blackstaffe, J Beresford, Guy Rixon, St George Ashe, R C Whiteing.
1904 St G Ashe	23 25	A H Cloutte.
1905 H T Blackstaffe	25 17	St G Ashe, D C Stuart, A H Cloutte, Guy Rixon, D Fitte.

—*Indian Field.*

MOTOR TRIALS.

Formula for Hill Climbs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I herewith enclose you a copy of a letter I have sent to the Automobile Club. This letter, as you will see, is an endeavour to obtain a logical formula for hill-climbs and other speed competitions, so that every car will be classed on the same basis and every type of car have a reasonable chance of success in its class, irrespective of whether it has a luxurious or an egg box type of body. At any rate, we shall, by this means, soon know which cars are efficient and which are inefficient, and every hill-climb will be of educational benefit, as it will enable the private owner of a car of given engine-dimensions, to see whether he is running up to the standard of that size-engine.—Yours, &c.,

S. F. EDGE.

July 6th,

Copy.

JULY 4th.

The Secretary, The Automobile Club.

Dear Sir,—In view of the very unsatisfactory state of affairs under the present varying hill-climbing formulæ and the different classifications of motors by the price-list of manufacturers, resulting in apparently small horse-powered cars, beating others of much greater horse-power, I have been most carefully into the conditions governing the chief hill-climbs held this season, and also tabulated many of the leading cars which took part.

The first surprising result is to find the extraordinary variation in the horse-power that different makers are able to obtain from a given number of cubic inches, in fact the following list will show you that a 24 h.-p. Fiat is, according to its manufacturers' list, only able to obtain 1 h.-p. from every 18·5 cubic inches. Cars like the Darracq, Daimler, and Beaufort, seem to be about mid-way between the Fiat and the 6 cylinder Napier, which obtains 1 h.-p. for every 7·25 cubic inches.

Comparison of various makes, showing relation of horse-power (catalogue) to cylinder capacity :

Catalogue H.-P.	Make	Cylinder dimensions in ins.	Cylinder dimensions in mm.	Cubic ins.	Cubic ins. per Catalogue H.-P.
30-40	Daimler	4¾ by 5⅞	124 by 150	441	11
35-45	Daimler	5¼ by 5⅞	134 by 150	513	11·4
40	Darracq	5½ by 5⅞	140 by 150	457	11·4
35	Ariel	5⅞ by 5½	150 by 140	596	12
60	De Dietrich	5⅞ by 6⅞	150 by 175	732	12·2
32	Siddeley	5¼ by 5		432	13·5
35	Brooke	5¼ by 6		570	16·3
24	Panhard	4 5/16 by 5½	110 by 140	416	17·3
24	Fiat	4 15/16 by 5⅞	125 by 150	444	18·5
40	Napier	4 by 4		301	7·25
60	Napier	5 by 4		471	7·85
40-60	Pilain	5¼ by 5½	140 by 140	522	8·7
35-50	Pipe	5 5/16 by 5 11/16	135 by 145	497	9·94
30-40	Peaugeot	5¼ by 4⅞	130 by 120	405	10·1
45	Beaufort	4½ by 5⅞	140 by 150	457	10·15

Now it is evident that these so-called horse-power denominations are to say the least of it exceedingly misleading, and it would be better if some arbitrary means of deciding the horse-power was adopted by the Club, at least for hill-climbing work. I should myself suggest that an arbitrary formula be laid down and that the whole trade be asked to accept it, and that in all price-lists the horse power is worked out on the Club's agreed basis.

I would suggest that every manufacturer be asked to class his cars on the basis that for every 7 inches of cubic capacity in the engines, they must develop not less than one horse-power. To give you an example, this would mean that the 24 h.-p. Fiat would really be shown in the maker's list as a 63 h.-p. car, the 60 h.-p. De Dietrich would be shown as 104 h.-p. car, the 30 h. p. Daimler as a 63 h. p. car, and the 40 h.-p. Napier as a 43 h.-p. car.

As you will see in regard to an engine in which I know actually what horse-power it will give on the brake, I admit that this is still understating its actual horse-power, but I think it would be best for all concerned that the horse-power should be listed, at any rate, within some reasonable limit of what the engines do, or should develop.

To bring the matter now down to a proposal for an actual hill-climb formula that could be used, I will take the usual one, as follows :—

$$\frac{\text{TIME (IN SECONDS)} \times \text{HORSE-POWER.}}{\text{Total Weight (in lbs.)}}$$

The horse-power, however, would not be the imaginary horse-power of the gentleman who compiles the catalogues, or the equally imaginary horse-power arrived at by a formula that takes no account of stroke, but would be the actual horse power as settled by the Club, who would determine that every modern engine should develop, at any rate, one horse-power for every 7 cubic inches.

I admit that some constructors, at the moment, may not be developing quite this amount, but surely the Club should, in such matters, set a high standard and make people live up to a high standard, rather than create formulæ so as to allow those who are making indifferent engines to succeed, merely by creating very large ones.

Then the classes might be divided up something as follows :—

Engines, any number of cylinders up to 150 cubic inch.
150 cubic inches to 350 " "
350 " " " 500 " "
and over 500 cubic inches.

Then there should be a minimum weight carried for every 10 cubic inches of cylinder capacity, say for example, 1 cwt. This weight if thought desirable to include passengers, in fact, this can be the total weight the car carries up the hill, thus any genuine touring car privately owned, of any weight, with either a simple or heavy luxurious body, stands a reasonably equal chance with the lightest competitor under the rules, providing it is fitted with proper mud guards, body, etc. it is immaterial whether it has a tonneau, side entrance or limousine. It must weigh up to the minimum weight and its cylinders are measurable, and nothing is left to doubt or opinion.

I agree that there may be weak points in the suggestions I have made, but, at any rate, it appears to me more logical than the present haphazard method which has been in vogue in the most recent hill-climbs.

Trusting this matter will have the very serious consideration of your Committee,

Yours truly,
(Signed) S. F. Edge.

P. S.—Of course, where I refer to cubic inch capacity, I mean volume swept by the pistons in one stroke. Gears should be standard as ordinarily sold with similar cars.

CAN ENGLISHWOMEN LIVE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Would you kindly publish the following from the *Review of Reviews* at page 42, July 1895, proving the other side of the question mooted by the *Times of India*, dated 20th instant : I mean the health of the white race in the East.

Mrs. Tooley, who is interviewing notable Englishwomen in Edinburgh for the *Woman at Home*, put a question something like this to Lady Muir, the wife of Sir William Muir. Lady Muir not only maintained that Englishwomen could live quite well in India, but she asserted that, for her own part, she did not even find the climate trying :—

"I lived for thirty-eight year in India, and had very good health. My husband did not get the long furloughs which are the fashion now, and we just took one month's holiday to the hills as early as March, and remained throughout the hot season."

"But you must surely have found it very trying, Lady Muir, to stay down during the hot weather ?"

"I should have found it much more trying to go to the hills and leave my husband to frizzle and stew on the plains by himself with no one to attend to his comforts," quickly replied Lady Muir, and I gave up the argument ; for her ladyship is an old campaigner, and has a supreme contempt for modern self-indulgence. When she was in India she adopted the habits of the country, rising at five o'clock in the morning and retiring not later than ten at night. All her household concerns were over by the *déjeuner* at half-past ten, and she could spend the rest of the day in reading and resting." "It is a great mistake," she said, "for ladies to take their European habits to India. When I hear of ladies who do not rise until nine o'clock in the morning and remain up until long past midnight, I do not wonder that they cannot endure the climate of India, and are obliged to leave their husbands and run off to the hills on the first warm day in spring. I was in India for twenty years, and never went up to the hills except with my husband when he had his yearly leave."

In reply to my question as to whether she had not had some curious experiences during her long residence in India, Lady Muir told me that for nearly two years at one time she was the only lady at the station where Sir William was Collector, adding, "I was never so happy in my life, just attending to my home and my children. The only change I had was an occasional visit to my parents at Futtypore, fifty miles away. Yes," continued her Ladyship, "there was a great fascination about living in India, and I think that children who have been born out there always want to go back. When Lord Salisbury's telegram came, recalling Sir William to London to take a position upon the Council for India, it was a grief to me. You cannot think what it was to me to give up every thing at once. We liked the people, you know, and spoke their language, and tried to sympathise with their native customs. We never had English servants about us."—Yours, &c.,

S. Y. D.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

High Court Desires Further Amendments.

THE Bombay High Court has just decided a case, in which the Judges have expressed a desire to see the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, under which cultivators are considerably protected, further amended. An appeal came on for hearing before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, in which the parties were Abaji Anaji Waikar, original defendant, and now the appellant, against Laxman Rangu and Ana, sons of Tukaram Inabhar, original plaintiffs, and now the respondents. The plaintiffs sued for redemption, and asked for the taking of an account, under the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, in regard to certain mortgaged lands. The defendant averred that the lands were sold to him out-and-out, and were not mortgaged, as alleged. On 13th February, 1905, Mr. T. N. Sanjana, Subordinate Judge of Haveli Taluka, Poona, held that the transaction was a mortgage, and not a sale ; and he ordered an annual instalment of Rs. 100 to be paid by the plaintiffs until the whole debt, including interest and costs, was wiped out. The parties appealed to Mr. D. G. Gharpura, who had appellate powers ; but he, on 25th July, 1905, dismissed the appeals. The defendant then applied to the High Court.

Their lordships held that the investigations in the Lower Courts on certain points in the case were inadequate ; therefore, their lordships framed certain issues, and ordered the recording of evidence on them from both sides. In the concluding portion of their judgment, the Judges remarked : "The frequency of the complaint that agriculturists are entrapped into the execution of documents of sale, in the belief that the right to redeem still remains with them, leads us to express the hope that there may be early legislation, which will enable the Courts, at least where the agriculturist is concerned, to investigate and determine the real nature of the transaction, unfettered by Section 92 of the Evidence Act, and to award such relief as the justice of the case may require."

KATHIAWAR NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MR. ABBAS ALI BEIG, the new Dewan of Junaghad, has come to Rajkote on a visit to the Agent to the Governor-General. For over half a century there has been no satisfactory reform in the administration of Junaghad ; and many irresponsible persons have imposed upon the Nawab, and looted him of thousands of rupees in the shape of presents, etc. If Mr. Beig knows his work, this must all change. The present go-as-you-please method of administration in Junaghad must be done away with ; and in the work of reform I am quite confident that the Agent to the Governor-General, who has a thorough experience of the province, will aid him.

The sudden and unexpected death of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. B. Boyd, I. M. S., was received here with the greatest regret, since the Colonel had been very popular here with all classes and had many friends. He was, indeed, a very interesting personality, and his death is a loss to the Bombay Presidency.

A team of the Bombay Gymkhana is coming here to play matches with the Kathiawar Cricket Club and other Gymkhanas.

The Raj Kumar College "Old Boys'" gathering takes place on the 25th, 26th, and 27th instant.

From the 13th instant, the Telegraph Office here is made a 1st Class Office.

THE LATE LADY CURZON.

Calcutta's Condolences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

Messages of condolence upon the death of Lady Curzon continue to be received from various bodies and associations. A memorial service will be held in Calcutta Cathedral to-morrow evening.

The sympathy of the people of Bombay with Lord Curzon in his bereavement was expressed in the following telegram despatched by Mr. Murzban.

"To Lord Curzon, Kedleston Hall, London. On behalf of citizens, Bombay, I beg to express deep condolences. Sd. The Sheriff, of Bombay."

To which the following reply has been received :—

To Sheriff, Bombay.—"Gratefully acknowledge. Bombay sympathy with my terrible loss.

CURZON."

NATIVE PRESS OPINIONS.

THE *Hindi Punch* says :—All India was unspeakably shocked on Thursday at the sad news, wired from England, of the untimely death, in the prime of womanhood, of Lady Curzon who so lately filled a conspicuous and exalted position among us and presided over Indian society and over the Indians generally with queenly grace. Her work in India, side by side with that of our late Viceroy, though in other spheres and in other directions, is too recent and too well-known to need recapitulation. Suffice it to say that the noble lady has left a name and a mark which will not be easily or quickly lost sight of. Never or seldom away, for any considerable length of time, from her gifted husband, his constant companion in private and in public life, the sharer (in more than the conventional sense of the term) of his joys and sorrows and, to a large extent, of his labours, her sudden removal from her daily duties and from the children who still need a mother's watchful care must be a blow, as cruel as it was sudden, to the head of the house which she adorned with her beauty and ennobled with her virtues. We will not attempt any consolation where Time alone, the great healer, can console, but we join to that of India our respectful and sincere sympathy with the stricken house in its sad bereavement.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks :—Lady Curzon is dead and as she was in her own sphere a benefactress of this country, we Indians will readily claim to share the grief caused by the death of a lady so young, so beautiful, so amiable and so capable of turning the wealth, talent and high social influence, at her command to the noble work of universal and cosmopolitan charity and of relieving the miseries of the poor and the distressed, specially of her own sex. Lady Curzon's services to the cause of medical relief to Indian womanhood are well known and will ever be remembered with gratitude by Indian men as well as women. If even so gifted a Vicereine of India as Lady Curzon could not have amongst the people of this country a more extended sphere of utility, if all her great social virtues were a sealed book to us, the fault lay with that unfortunate gulf that exists between Indian and Anglo-Indian Society—a gulf that ought to be bridged but which unhappily seems to be widening. We will also join in the sympathy expressed for Lord Curzon.

The *Indian Spectator* writes :—For a considerable time past Lord Curzon has had to endure the pangs of disappointment and of adverse decree : the heaviest blow of his life falls upon him now by the death of Lady Curzon. Of her charming hospitality at the Viceregal Lodge the European community knows most. Her interest in the welfare of the women of India was incessant and genuine, and within that sphere she showed that she had caught something of Lord Curzon's reforming zeal as well. When the "Queen of India," as the Americans proudly and affectionately called her, was seriously ill in England, all India felt deeply grieved : indeed, it was said that after Queen Victoria no lady's illness had called forth such wide-spread and sincere expressions of sympathy. She was so deeply touched by the welcome given to her on her return that in commemoration thereof she presented a fountain to Calcutta. Though her death comes upon the world with somewhat dramatic suddenness, it was not quite unexpected by those who knew the state of her health for the last three years. The strain of those hard struggles in India told upon her nerves permanently : then followed the death of her father, to whom she was deeply attached, and her own prolonged illness, from the effects of which she never fully recovered. For a while after her return to this country she appeared to be in radiant health, but to those who watched her seemed far from robust in spite of her manifold activities. She has now paid the penalty of a too fervid devotion to duty as wife and mother. Lady Curzon made an ideal wife, standing by her husband in all the strifes and struggles of his strenuous career, tending him in hours of bodily peril, cheering him in moments of depression, and sharing all the vicissitudes of his memorable Viceroyalty.

The *Rast Goftar* states :—The saddening announcement of the untimely death of Lady Curzon has been received in this country with feelings of sincere and unmingled regret. The pang of sorrow is intensified by the abruptness with which the news was thrust upon us. When the telegrams of her late illness were cabled, none ever dreamt that it would assume such a serious aspect and culminate in a woeful and unforeseen catastrophe. Nowhere would the announcement of her death evoke such widespread and genuine distress as in India, where Lady Curzon spent the best portion of her short but eventful life, and spent it, whilst she stayed there, with a whole heart to relieve the condition of its suffering womanhood. Stirred by feelings of humanity for her sisterhood in the country, she applied herself strenuously from the day that she stepped on these shores to the last moment when she bade us farewell, but a few months ago, to relieve the distressing troubles which darkened the domestic path of the unlettered and ignorant section of her sex in the country. She leaves behind a splendid monument of what womanly affection and solicitude can achieve for a country's lasting welfare. The Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund was inaugurated under her patronage at the express wish of the great Queen Victoria, whose enduring affection for India and its wife was almost proverbial. If Lady Curzon's death has aroused at this hour universal sympathy and sorrow in the country, it is not that she was a queen of beauty, or the daughter of a millionaire, or the consort of one of the greatest of living men, but by reason of the solid legacy that she has bequeathed to the country of good and useful work of imperishable fame.

The *Gujerati* observes :—There is no happiness on earth without sorrow, and for the first time in his life Lord Curzon has tasted the cup of bitter grief by the unexpected, premature and painful loss of one to whom he was so ardently attached and who seems to have sustained all his hopes and inspired his ambitions. It is a cruel blow that has been dealt to Lord Curzon, and it is difficult to withhold our hearty sympathy from one who presided over the destinies of this country for seven long years. Even grave political differences can have no concern with domestic sorrows and misfortunes, and when Lady Curzon lay prostrate in 1904 with her life literally tottering in the balance, our countrymen instinctively responded to the call of sympathy. We need hardly assure Lord Curzon that he has the heartfelt sympathy of the Indian people in this hour of his most distressing bereavement.

The *Parsi* discourses :—The news of the death of Lady Curzon has cast a gloom over all India. Her sympathy towards all classes of this country, while she reigned as the Queen of Simla, was widely known and appreciated, and the unexpected news of her end has therefore caused deep regret throughout the whole of this land. During the years of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty in this country, she played a conspicuous part in all the social and philanthropic movements of the time, and the genius of her social charm exercised a potent influence not only over Anglo-Indian society, but also over that of all classes over whom her husband's sway extended. Her sympathy with the womanhood of India was great and practical, and her work in connection with the Dufferin Fund and the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund will ever stand as a monument of her memory in this land. On behalf of the Parsis we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Lord Curzon in this hour of his sad bereavement.

WESLEYAN HOSPITAL AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 21.

The Hospital for Women and Children at Mysore City, now in course of erection by the Wesleyan Mission, is so far advanced that it is probable that it will be opened next month. The Maharaja has consented to open it, and the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, will probably attend the meeting.

MONEY-ORDERS TO FRANCE.

£40 Limit

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

With effect from the 1st proximo, a single Money Order may be drawn in India on France up to a limit of forty pounds.

THE IDEAL WEAR

See that your Garments are all Pure Wool. Impurities in the fabric detract from those properties which it is the object of Woollen Clothing to secure. A shoddy or cotton-contaminated cloth may lead to serious ills—even death. Guard yourself by purchasing GUARANTEED Pure Wool fabrics.

The "LALIMLI" Pure Wool fabrics (made in Cawnpore) are guaranteed Pure Wool throughout. Send for free patterns now—we make anything made of wool. Some of our principal lines :—

Flannels, Serges, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Homespuns, Friezes, Costume cloths, etc, also Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Putties, Lohis (Shawls), Socks, Jerseys, Cardigans, Sanitary Grey Underwear, &c., &c.,

DEPT. "G."

CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
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BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness, and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy, and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

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NOTICE.

The Price of the Daily Edition having been Reduced from Four Annas to One Anna (vide "Business Notice" on page 2), the Publication of the "Bi-Weekly Edition" has been discontinued since the 1st instant.

NOTICE.

Our Dawk Editions are published specially to give our Up-country Subscribers the latest and fullest news up to the time of despatch of the paper by the Mail. Thus, for instance, Poona, Kirkee, Igatpuri, Nasik, Broach, Ahmedabad, and intermediate Stations on both the lines of Railway receive their papers with the News and Telegrams brought up to the hour of posting and not, as hitherto, merely the ordinary Morning Edition posted by these Mails.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1906.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

THOSE who anticipated a "field day" over the Indian Budget in Parliament were doomed to disappointment. The motion to place the Secretary of State's salary upon the Estimates was treated with just as much consideration as it deserved, for Indian affairs are not for men of the calibre of Mr. Keir Hardie to deal with. Mr. Morley, however, handled the matter very prudently and made a very good show of being pleased with the abundant signs that the new Parliament recognises its responsibility for the government of India. Having made sure of the defeat of Mr. Hardie's ridiculous motion at the outset, the Secretary of State proceeded to expound the Budget statement, which of course had already been discussed and agreed by the Government of India some months ago. But as Parliament must accord formal sanction it is necessary that the Secretary of State shall explain it in such detail as he may think fit for the enlightenment of hon. members. In preparing his speech wherein to give that explanation—the casual reader might be excused a suspicion that he had taken the advice either of Lord Curzon or of his own predecessor in office, Mr. St. John Brodrick. Like those two statesmen, we are glad to see Mr. Morley is determined that India shall not be dragged into the vortex of vulgar party politics for which we may be truly thankful, though we doubt not the low-level Radical will have a grievance against Mr. Morley and cast aspersions on his loyalty to the party he belongs to. Mr. Morley takes the broad view of India which Lord Curzon enunciated, and fully recognises that one false step in India would be more disastrous than the false step in South Africa which "landed England in inextricable confusion."

Presumably Mr. Morley was not referring to the unfortunate interference of his colleagues in the affairs of Natal, though it may have been "at the back of his head." Anyhow, for his part, Mr. Morley, is not going to be guilty of any false step with regard to India in any possible direction. He will not interfere with the Salt Tax, though it causes him pain. He will not interfere with the representative element in the Legislative Councils. He prefers to trust the man on the spot, and is contented that the Viceroy shall appoint a small Commission to consider whether any extension or reform is necessary or desirable. In the same way with regard to the Congress, Mr. Morley does not regard the long orations of its members with any feeling of alarm. He is able to assess the movement at its true value ; and no doubt the recent lamentable incident at the Barisal Conference assisted Mr. Morley in arriving at his decision to leave the Congress to itself and to the judgment of intelligent men. He does not sing "Lo, the poor Indian !" He decries the mawkish sentimentality in which some of his colleagues indulge in referring to India. He appeals to the manhood of the people and a manly desire on behalf of the English nation to comprehend the people they have, for good or ill, undertaken to govern. And in that connection the Secretary of State made another allusion to the subject of representative institutions for which he clearly does not believe that India is yet prepared. He rejoiced that the Government of India saw the necessity of gradually admitting the people to a greater share of responsibility; but perhaps he is the only Secretary of State the Liberal leader could have chosen who would have been candid enough to confess that it is impossible to transplant British institutions wholesale into India. Their spirit and temper may be transferred, he declared, but there must be no precipitancy. And in that view he will have the full support of those responsible for the administration of this vast Empire whose good government, as Mr. Morley said, is not an insoluble problem.

What the Secretary of State meant, after all these commendable observations, by saying that he stage had been reached in the gradual working out of Indian policy, which made it wise to advance with a firm and courageous step some paces further along the path of improvement, is not quite clear. Probably the cryptic utterance was meant to mystify the tail of the party, and thus to obviate the absurdities he expected to hear from the benches below the gangway. Perhaps he was merely advocating the granting of greater liberty of speech to unofficial members of the Councils, the relaxing of the limit of time allowed for discussion of the Budget Estimates in Calcutta, and the power of moving amendments to the Viceroy's financial proposals. But as Mr. Morley had to admit the Government of India must remain personal and almost absolute ; and a former Liberal Secretary of State, Sir Henry Fowler, observed they could not from that side of the world, devise a system of government which would be an improvement on the complete form of government in India. Mr. Morley did well, therefore, to make no promises and to hold out no hopes beyond remote ones. And he will have the hearty approval of all friends of this country in electing to wait a while before committing himself to any definite expression of opinion on the military expenditure, and to stand still with regard to the extension of the representative system until the receipt of the report of the Viceroy's specially appointed Commission. India has every reason to congratulate herself on her new Secretary of State, who, perhaps contrary to many anticipations, has shown himself to be so prudent and statesmanlike as well as so truly sympathetic.

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA. SHANGHAI merchants are still in some doubt as to whether Japan is doing the fair thing in Manchuria. When it was found that piece-goods did not penetrate into Manchuria after the war to the same extent they did before it, four prominent Shanghai merchants constituted themselves a Committee of Investigation. And on their return it was announced by the *North China Herald*—whose remarks we reproduced at the time—that the enquiries had proved that an attitude of distrust in regard to Japanese designs in Manchuria, while reasonable and to be expected, is in a great measure unsubstantiated. Furthermore the Japanese were only taking a course which any other nation would follow, in making use of their opportunities while they last. Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., who are recognised as authorities on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade in one of their weekly "Reports" observe that "looked at from the British point of view, when under similar circumstances the authorities are so punctilious in preventing their own people from enjoying exclusively all the advantages of first entry or colonisation, the present action of the Japanese in Manchuria in pushing their own trade at the expense of others, is not quite playing the game, particularly as it is a neutral country. At the same time it is not altogether without precedent, and it is the duty of interested Governments to put pressure on, and if necessary give moral support to China to get back the control of her provinces and place the Japanese trade on a parity with that of other countries who have the Most Favoured Nation Clause in their Treaties." So long, conclude Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co, as China is allowed to be content to let things go on as they are, it is ridiculous to expect Japan voluntarily to forego the soft snap she is at present enjoying. Japan did not acquire all her ideas on international ethics from England, nor all her knowledge of Western ways. Japanese commercial morals have long been the subject of speculation—born of destructive criticism. And those who paid for the war in South Africa for example had good reason to complain that whilst they remained hampered by the absence of so many men from all branches of industry, the foreigner and his legion of "drummers" were given several months' start in the race for the Open Door.

If Japan is really giving her competitors too heavy a handicap, it is not well to blame her very severely. Her sons suffered much in a gigantic undertaking which other Powers hesitated, if they were not afraid, to venture upon. It is nothing more than fair that they should get a little compensation out of the country they rescued from Russian thraldom and which they still protect from Russian rapacity by the maintenance of a large Army Corps. But the *China Gazette* declines to take this view of the case and impatiently protests against the people still believing in "the myth of the Open Door under our allies." It alleges that a system of secret terrorism pervades the whole of Manchuria which is so borne in upon the minds of the frightened Chinese that they are afraid to come forward formally and challenge their oppressors with any specific acts lest they should later suffer greater hardships at the dreaded Japanese hands. The Mission, though it found the reason for complaint according to its own report, is stated to have some evidences of Japanese dominion everywhere ; of the stern determination of the Japanese to keep the entire country in their own hands and "to exclude all others by an inconceivably cunning system of preferential treatment of Japanese trade, backed up by the threat of militarism." This, and much more to a like effect, is clearly the language of exaggeration. However we may take it for what it is worth and, if Shanghai merchants find it desirable, they may take steps to ascertain what truth there is in the assertion that "there is only one door and that is for Japanese only, through Dalny," that through that port the Japanese manufacturers, backed by their Government, are enabled to pour their goods into China, free of both duty and likin, and those goods are carried at preferential rates by the steamer and those by Railway through Liao-chung into Manchuria, whence they find their way into China proper, all our goods waiting until the Japanese cargo is through. Such the *China Gazette* declares to be the real state of things and that the Shanghai traders who visited Manchuria, permitted themselves to be hood-winked.

A later issue of Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co.'s "Report" gives a series of extracts from Japanese papers with the object of showing that it is only the dilatoriness of the Chinese Government, which is giving the Japanese the opportunity of pushing their own trades. The compilers of the Report mention with satisfaction that the China Government is at last alive to the situation and taking the necessary steps to put things right. Unfortunately they offer us no evidence in support of the statement. If China would invite the Powers to insist on the withdrawal of troops of both nations from the interior, in accordance with the Treaty, and China resume control, there would be less difficulty in effecting an amicable policy which would of necessity prevent Japan enjoying the special advantages she does. The Japanese are fully prepared for this as is shown by the statement of Mr. Ishidzuka, Chief of the Japanese Civil Administration at Kuantung, when he was recalled to assist in the solution of the problem of Japan's Manchurian policy. According to that gentleman, arrangements have already been made for Dalny—Tairen, as it will be called—an open port, at which the Chinese Customs are expected to make proposals. Whether at Tairen or on the Kuantung frontier, the object of the Chinese Custom House will be to collect duties on all goods to be imported into China. Clearly, as Messrs. Noel and Murray advise their patrons, patience must be the watchword of those materially interested in the question. It is their confident belief that a revival of trade on a much larger scale, than has hitherto been witnessed, will be the final result. Anyhow it is certain that the advantages enjoyed by the Japanese cannot continue much longer. Commercial circles will put pressure on diplomatic ; and once the terms of the Treaty are carried into effect, the Door will be as wide open as ours in South Africa.

"THE GALLANT LITTLE GURKHAS." IN another column will be found the story of a Gurkha who ran amok, shot an officer, smashing his jaw, and was promptly set upon by his own native officers and hacked to pieces. Thus history repeats itself, even in the history of the little Gurkhas. Not that we propose to recall any previous occasion upon which the native officers of a Gurkha Regiment have murdered one of their own soldiers ; but the striking vindication of their loyalty to their British officers by the Gurkhas when they saw a white subaltern assaulted, is truly up to their old mark. No one knew the strength of the spirit of chivalry that burns brightly in the breast of the Gurkha better than Lord Roberts. It is probable, if the great ex-Commander-in-Chief were in India now and had a campaign to face, he would have for his native contingent, were it possible, Gurkhas to a man. Not that there are not other fine fighters amongst the native regiments of India ; but whenever there was difficult work—work requiring nerves of iron, and the stolidity of a rock—the Gurkhas were the men. He had them in the Mutiny ; he had them in the land of the Lushais, and he had them in Afghanistan—and they never failed ! With all their valour the Japanese have shown no greater daring in their colossal struggle with Russia than was shown years ago by "the gallant little Gurkhas" in our struggles in different parts of this great country. Lord Roberts never missed an opportunity of seeing his brave Gurkhas at work. He early had experience of their gallantry and their faithfulness. In his narrative of the Mutiny, speaking of the first news of the outbreak at Meerut in 1857, he says : On the 1st June, Wilson's force was strengthened by the Sirmur battalion of Gurkhas, a regiment which later covered itself with glory, and gained an undying name by its gallantry during the siege of Delhi." That was at the beginning of his splendid record, nearly fifty years ago. When his work in India was done, and he left for good, Lord Roberts wrote, "I have a thorough belief in, and admiration for, Gurkhas, Sikhs, Dogras, Rajputs, Jats and selected Mahomedans. I thoroughly appreciate their soldierly qualities. Brigaded with British troops, I would be proud to lead them against any European enemy." But he puts the Gurkhas first, and between 1857 and 1892 he had had many and convincing illustrations of their *esprit de corps* and dauntlessness.

THE annual Civil Service Ball will take place in Poona on 27th August.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Arabia were the Hon. A. Russell Hamilton, Mr. H. Irvin, C.I.E., General F. H. Plowden, Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, Mrs. and Miss Pratt, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.

THE statement of the traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 2nd June, amounted to Rs. 2,383, being an increase on the corresponding week of the last year of Rs. 11. Total earnings from 1st January to 2nd June were Rs. 43,332 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,044.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapty-Valley Railway for the week ending 2nd June, amounted to Rs. 19,194, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,673. Total earnings from 1st January to 2nd June were Rs. 6,64,143, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,84,865.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 2nd June, amounted to Rs. 5,588, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 596. Total earnings from 1st January to 2nd June were Rs. 1,08,798, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 14,771.

By the retirement of Mr. Justice Pratt from the High Court Bench and from India, writes *Capital*, we lose a man who put conscience into his work ; serving his day and generation well during his long Indian career. He is gifted with strong commonsense, and his patience and kindly courtesy earned the esteem of all who came into contact with him both in public and in private life. Being only sixty and in good health, I have no doubt he will spend his peaceful autumntide in useful activities in the homeland. And he will never forget India and her people. A good voyage, and long life and prosperity be unto Mr. Justice Pratt.

THE *Pioneer* writes :—Some of the administrative reports of Native States afford a pleasing contrast to the dead-level, dry-as-dust statistical record that Lord Curzon's famous blue-pencil order intrduced into British India. The doings of the ruler often read like a mixture of the Court Circular and the descriptive passages of Ouida, and scattered about in the pages one gets little unconventional touches that are very pleasant to read. What a relief amid dry statistics of musketry and birth-rates to read that the Bhavnagar polo team went to Rajkot to take part in the tournament there "in which it got itself beaten," and again that "a few horses of the Force took part in the races at Rajkot, two of them running first and four second," No wonder, when sport and work alike get their due mead of recognition, the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops "was pleased to remark that the Force was now fit to be sent on active service."

A PACHMARHI correspondent writes :—The new venture of the General Motor Car Service Company will, it is hoped, meet with the success it deserves. The weary tonga drive up to Pachmarhi must prevent the development of the place into an ideal hot weather resort, and the difficulty of obtaining fresh fish and other necessaries quickly has largely increased the difficulties of the housekeeper. It is the intention of Mr. England, who is manager and organiser for the company, to run a special vehicle in the season fitted with an ice box, in which perishable articles can be carried with a certainty of their arriving fresh. In this way fresh sea fish could be booked by the Calcutta mail and be in Pachmarhi in time for the cook to prepare for next evening's dinner party, a better service than we have in the provincial inland towns in England. The company also intends starting an express luggage service, which will also carry personal servants, so we shall no longer be obliged to dispense with our pet frocks or the services of our ayah or boy until the day we travel, as this service will only take six hours, and I gather will only cost about one-third more than the present bullock service. As a rule the journey down will take about two hours, and in the course of a few months Mr. England hopes to be able to put at least six first class cars on the road.

NESS CASTLE, near Inverness, which Lord Wimborne has taken for the autumn, is a modern residence, which has often been compared to a Thames villa. The estate is not very extensive, but it affords good mixed shooting and excellent salmon fishing. Earl Fitzwilliam is, as becomes a Yorkshire and Irish landlord, a very keen sportsman. He is master of two packs of hounds, a good polo player, and a good shot. His race parties for the Doncaster meeting at Wentworth Woodhouse, his immense residence near Rotherham, are always very fine affairs. He is well able both to entertain lavishly and to keep racehorses, for his inheritance was a very splendid one, with a rent roll of about £110,000 a year His grandfather, whom he succeeded four years ago, was a nobleman of the old type, and every thing he did was on the princely style. Although Lord Fitzwilliam is as fond of sport as any one can well be, he has not neglected the serious side of his career. He represented Wakefield in the Liberal Unionist interest for seven years, and was A. D. C. to the Marquess of Lansdowne when Viceroy of India. He saw a great deal of the fighting in South Africa, and one of his exploits was the driving of a train laden with stores along a track in hourly danger of attack from the Boers. He made a very excellent engine-driver, for he is an accomplished engineer.

THE DYING SWAN'S LAST LAMENT.

"The wild Swan's death-hymn took the soul"
"Of that waste place with joy" Hidden in sorrow."

As they jog along Faust says to Mephisto, ("Vorandern fuhl ich mich so klein" "Ich werde stets verlegen sein,") "before others I feel so small, I shall ever be embarrassed." This was just what the great pessimist philosopher-poet of Italy was made to feel in his home at Recanati. He is nineteen and this is how he unburdens himself :—" I am taken for a mere boy, not at home for I am only a babe (bambina) there, but by others out of home. A steward writing to me thinks he honours me of disposing of me in two lines, one of which convey his respects to my father. They hold me for a lad (ragazzo), pure and simple, and call me a witling, a philosopher, a hermit and what not." There is such a luxuriant crop of paradoxes and truths about him, that Giacomo Leopardi, like Hamlet, will ever remain one without the last word being said of him.

PARENTAGE.

His father was Count Monaldo Leopardi, not altogether unknown to the literary fame, and his mother Marchioness Adelaide Antici, "une vraie paysanne," though of a distinguished family, always busy laying up money and linen, taking every one to task and giving orders. She had a will of her own, and the father was content to be led, so sure was he of her good sense. His was a figure impossible to forget, always dressed in black, with a white cravat and a sword by his side. A Guelph to the core, he was stiff, solemn and in set ceremony with himself, convinced of the infallibility of his reasoning as to the ideas and bearing of his ancestors, the vanquishers of the Ghibellines. An excellent father at heart, he was full of love for his own but unhappy at not being loved with an outburst of affection. This outburst was checked by the correct coldness of his deportment which old Turveydrop might have envied, and by the air of authority and implacable wisdom, more imposing on himself than on others, and inconveniencing everybody. If there was occasion for displeasure he drew himself in all the more, sulking, never loosing his temper, confining himself to his study impervious and unmoved. This mute rancour was at the bottom of the timidity of his children. A good blowing up and a scene would soon have brought them to his arms. True Southerners, they would have been ready to give vent to their emotions, so neatly expressed by the Italian word "sfogarsi." They understood nothing of this almost Spanish dissimulation, not that the Count was wanting in sincerity, but because of his exaggerated cult of dignity as father of the family.

THE DESTINY THAT WEIGHED ON THEM.

His feelings for his illustrious son were not inimical, nor was he a miser. He was poor, and yet he had "an assez grand train" : a valet, a cook, a coachman, a steward and a customary tutor. The paternal obsession in clinging to ruined thrones and perished faiths was to be seen there in the geneologic family-tree, standing conspicuous in the library. It is the story of that phase of Italian life wherein the children grow up in stately poverty and perpetual joylessness with an interminable sequence of colourless, uninteresting imprisoned days in the solitude of a deserted country. The family traced its descent back to the 14th century when one Pietro, having rendered great political services to Papacy, was acclaimed the father of his country. Monaldo was therefore a Guelph of Guelphs, maintaining with his pen every day of his life for Papacy, what his forefathers had defended with their swords. What an irony of fate that the scion of such staunch Catholic blood, and the most brilliant offshoot of so many Guelphs, immortalising the name of Leopardi, should have been born not only a liberal in religion and philosophy, but a man of absolute negation and the precursor of our contemporary pessimists and nihilists !

WHAT MADE HIM SO ?

From 1798, the year he was born in, till he was 24, he had never left his native town. His early tuition he owed to two pedagogues, a padre and a French emigri, forming his father's suite. It was his father's library—a rich collection, he being a lover of letters that built up his mind. Highly precocious with nothing to help him, but the ignorance of whoever conversed with him, the adverse example of his fellows and the indifference of all, he gave himself up furiously to study, reaping thereby but better fruits. He mastered Greek, but broke down in health and ruined his eye-sight for a year. Unable to read he pondered and naturally took to philosophy. A profound and lasting melancholy of mind took hold of him. He drew upon him the contempt and mockery of his townsmen. With the vigour of his body gone, were fled the hopes of happiness, the riches of the heart and imagination. Unappreciated at home, his self-love was wounded. She, who ought to have been gentle and tender in the order of nature as a mother, was stern and unsympathetic. For seven years that he had been away advised to see the world, she had written him but two letters, short and dry in set formulas learnt by heart. These afford a clue to his cry of anguish in his last two songs.

IL FRAMONTO DELLA LUNA E LA GINESTRA.

(The Setting Moon) and (The Flower of the Desert).

The latter is gloomy and frightful. In it is pourtrayed the supreme power of Nature in antithesis to the impotence of man, ruin and destruction, the effect of the first—Vesuvius in eruption—opposed to the useless lament of the second. But what refers to his personal self is "The Setting of the Moon." It is the reminiscence of his youth, decayed before its time, of the precocity of old age without passing through manhood. It is night and all is hushed. He describes the nature of it as he stands alone in the semi-obscurity with the moon going down, and the description is magical in the original: "As in a lonely night over a country like plated-silver and watery, there far off shadows feign a thousand vague forms and deceitful objects, where the breeze flutters midst tranquil waves and branch and hedge and hillock and villa seem up in the sky. The moon sinks in the bosom of the infinite behind the Alps and the Apennines. The world fades, the shadows vanish and obscurity embrowns mountain and valley. The night is left behind. Singing a sad melody the carter greets the last streak of flying light, which till but now sped him on his way." He is sketching phases of his own life and continues, "Tal si dilegua e tale—Lascia l'eta mortale—La giovinezza In fuga—Van l'ombre e le Sembianze—Dei dilettosi inganni ; e vengon meno—Le lontane speranze—Ove s'appogia la mortal natura." (Thus passes away youth and thus it leaves mortal age. So the spectres and semblances of delectable delights take flight, and distant hopes grow faint on which mortal nature leans.) Scarcely has youth set for Leopardi then life enters into complete obscurity. Thence follow the snapping of bonds between himself and nature. "Abbandonata, oscura—Resta la vista...."The confused traveller seeks in vain the motive and the limit of the long journey he is treading and feels himself a stranger. The poet thinks it a mild decree which sentences every animal to death. "Troppo mite decreto—Quel che sentenzia ogri animale a morte," For once that glorious youth is gone, no other light nor other dawn beautities mortal life. To the last life is then a widow—

"Ma la vita mortal, poi che la bella
"Giovinezza spari, non si colora
"D'altra luce giammai, ni d'altra aurora
"Vedava e insino al fine......... "

This is no anguished cry of personal suffering. Humanity is interpreted therein. Whatever the lien between the misfortunes of his life and the bitter philosophy the poet takes refuge in, he effaces all traces of personal souvenirs in the solution he gives of the problem of life. Fortune had condemned him to want youth, for from childhood he had passed on to old age at a bound, rather to decrepitude both of body and of mind. He had known no delights since his birth ; hopes he had for some years, and not even these since long years. His inner and outer life was such that to dream of it only would freeze many a man with fear. This pessimism which he has experienced

"Like some bold seer in a trance,
"Seeing all his own mischance—
"With a glossy countenance"

is not the apotheosis of his misery. It is a system. His sensitive heart which was bruised with a weight too heavy, for it fluttered down to its last rest at the early age of 38.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALEWALA.

MR. C. S. BAYLEY, British Resident, returned to Hyderabad, on 19th June from Simla. The Royal Artillery fired the usual salute.

SATARA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, JULY 27.

Since the middle of June we have had rain, on and off, here, which has interfered with all out-door amusements. Except a little cricket, nothing has as yet been tried, as the mist seems like a wet blanket on the station. Last year, before this there had been two or three paperchases, gymkhana teams, and golf tournaments. The difference is due to the rain coming a good deal earlier this year, and to no lack of enterprise in the new generation. The 110th very sportingly organised one Gymkhana, but the day was so wet that the scene of operations had to be transferred to the Club where a very enjoyable evening was spent. Indoor events were substituted for field sports, and most of the ladies seemed to win prizes.

The Musketry Class were here till the end of June, and the station being particularly well off just then for ladies, we had two dances which went with great vigour. Your contemporary's correspondent has, I see, described the latter dance, paying particular and unusual attention to the men who graced the floor or bar. It were a more pleasing task to speak of the ladies. Could a mere man remember what they were, or dare to distinguish where all seemed so perfect.

I refrain with humble apologies from any attempt at description, and merely say that Satara can never have been so favoured before.

To turn to more recent events, it is my sad duty to record that we failed to beat Dharwar C. C. at Dharwar. We travelled down on the 12th and played cricket, badminton, tennis, and bridge. We lost the cricket match by six wickets, the badminton, won the tennis doubles, lost the singles, and ruined at least one Dharwar player at bridge.

The cricket was interesting, as at no time before lunch on the second day was our case hopeless. Our scores were 93 and 157 against 133 and 118 for 4. In our first innings Joshi made 26, Barlee 15, and Hill 14, and these were the only double figures. Had it not been for a great stand by Graham (40) and Chapman (21) at the end of the Dharwar 1st innings, they would barely have passed us. On our going in again, Heath (over night) in a bad light played a great innings of 71, made out of 78. Dharwar sportingly agreed to stop for the light when Heath got out, and we were left 48 on, with 7 wickets in hand. The second day we were all out for another 70 odd, the chief feature being vigorous hitting by Hill. The end was exciting as Dharwar lost 4 wickets for 50. Then Messrs. Watling and Hudson knocked off the runs.

Though unsuccessful, we returned with very pleasant recollections of the great time our hosts gave us. We were especially struck with the musicial talent shown at the concert held the evening of our departure. The long journey was made bearable by the excellent accommodation given us, for which also we have to thank Dharwar.

Our fixture card for the year includes matches, out and home, with Sangli, Kolhapur, and Poona, and a return with Dharwar. This, with station games, ought to give us all we want. As soon as we have a real break in the rain, I expect the Badminton, Golf, and Tennis players will hold up their heads and organise tournaments ; and there is little chance of our being allowed to vegetate for some time to come.

The changes since last year in our Gymkhana are many, since the 103rd have gone and the 110th come in their place. Most of the latter regiment are, however, old friends and all are of a good sort. Unfortunately, they too leave us this year and next rains Satara will, we hear, have no regiment. However, it is no good looking forward to trouble, as Government may send another regiment here after all. A year ago we were told that the 103rd were the last.

The Musketry Class is still ruled by Colonel Bell, who has now taken over the club, to whose energy there is apparently no limit. Our popular Judge, Mr. Lucas, has gone to Karachi, but his successor, Mr. Roper, is a keen sportsman, and Mrs. Roper comes with a reputation as a winner of many cups. Mr. Rothfield is new this rains, though he has been some time in the station. Mr. Murphy has lately come as Assistant Judge from Nagar, where he had a big reputation as a horseman, and Mr. Broomfield, from home, has still one to make, but we are sure he will make it. The rest of the Civil Staff have been here some time. We hear with regret that Mr. Montgomerie is being sent to Thana, surely not for his sins, and hope that his successor will prove as genial a boon companion.

BREACH OF THE ARMS ACT.

Riding on Imitation Elephant.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, have disposed of an application for revision, made by Amirbhai walad Yasinbhai, who was in May last convicted by Mr. V. P. Ravarkar, First Class Magistrate of Karjat, in the Ahmednagar District, of being in possession of a sword without a license under the Arms Act, and of having disobeyed a rule made under the Bombay District Police Act of 1890, and was fined Rs. 20 for the first offence, and Rs. 5 for the second offence, or in default of payment, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month and simple imprisonment for seven days. Mr. Petkar (for Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni) appeared for the accused.

The story of the prosecution was that the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent had issued a proclamation at Shrigonda, where the accused resided, by which they had ordered that persons taking part in the processions of taboots, and persons going to see the spectacle, should not take any swords or sticks with them. On the 6th day of March last, the last day of the taboot processions, when the procession of carts had been driving, the accused had been riding on an imitation elephant, which was placed in a cart, with a drawn sword in his hand, he having taken the part of the elephant-driver. Hence this prosecution, under the Arms Act and the Police Act. The defence was that the accused had not taken any part in the processions, and that while he was going with the sword in his hand to seek the grandson of his master, Utamchand, who had been taken by another servant to see the spectacle, wearing his master's livery, he was caught by the police, who seized the sword. The Magistrate thought this story of the defence was improbable on the face of it. The accused's master, Utamchand, stated that he was exempted from liability to take out a license for holding arms, and that he entrusted his servants, of whom accused was one, with arms for his own use or for the use of the members of his family. Accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships rejected the application for revision.

A FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY FOR MAHOMEDANS.

On Saturday afternoon at Jackaria Musjid Street, where Mahomedans most abound, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, who evinces the greatest personal interest in the welfare of his co-religionists, performed the ceremony of opening the free reading room and library established in memory of the late Mr. Siddik Mahomed Sobani. This library is expected to prove a boon to Mahomedans, like the one established by Mr. Gordhandas Sookhadwala in Bazar Gate Street, for all sections of the native community. Among those present at the ceremony were Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Messrs. W. D. Shephard, James Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Amiruddin Tyabjee, Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, barrister-at-law, Messrs. Ebrahimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, N. V. Mandlik, Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel, Alibhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, V. K. Vandekar, Keshowjee Nathoo Sailor, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail Sobani, Haji Yusof Haji Esmail Sobani, Oomer Mahomed Sobani, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed, Ebrahim Siddick etc.

Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdool Wahed, one of the trustees of the library, opened the proceedings by explaining the circumstances under which it came to be started. Last year Mr. Haji Yusuf's son, Mr. Mahomed Siddik, died in the twenty-first year of his age ; and with a view to perpetuate his memory, Mr. Haji Yusuf and his brothers set apart a sum of Rs. 20,000, and their relatives another sum of Rs. 4,000, for the purposes of establishing a free library among Mahomedans.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, dwelt on the advantages of education and expressed his regret that the Mahomedans of the present day, unlike their renowned ancestors, were lagging behind the other races. At the invitation of Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail, those present went to the library room, which the Chairman formally declared opened. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

MR. MORLEY OPTIMISTIC.

India not "an Insoluble Problem."

SIR HENRY FOWLER'S EULOGY OF BRITISH RULE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 20.

Mr. Morley, in introducing his Indian Budget Statement in the House of Commons this afternoon, said there were abundant signs that the new Parliament recognised its responsibility for the Government of India. To some, Indian policy meant Persia, the North-West Frontier, and Opium, but the question demanded a far more comprehensive survey. England no longer concerned herself in dynastic quarrels and territorial divisions in Europe, her policy being transformed into an Asiatic policy. A false step in South Africa had landed England in inextricable confusion, but a false step in India would be still more disastrous.

Mr. Morley deprecated placing the salary of the Secretary of State for India upon the Estimates, because India should be excluded from Party considerations and Party vote. He considered the figures of the Budget were cheerful. He was unable to regard with satisfaction the high Salt Tax, but the question could not be settled with a stroke of the pen. He was glad the Financial Member held that a reduction was possible. Mr. Morley said he would like to abolish it altogether, but we must be content with half a loaf.

Mr. Morley said the Viceroy appoints a small Commission to consider what reforms can be expediently made, relating to the extension of the representative element in the Legislative Council.

He referred to Lord Curzon's passionate devotion to, and the interest he took in, India, and deeply sympathised with him in his desolation.

He then discussed the Military Expenditure and said that there was every reason to be satisfied with the prudence of the decision recorded in his despatch of February. Until the active correspondence with the Government of India, which involves decisions by the Imperial Defence Committee, matures, it would be unprofitable to make a statement.

He refused to accept the theory that India was an insoluble problem, and thought the stage had been reached in the gradual working out of Indian policy, which made it wise to advance with a firm and courageous step some paces further along the path of improvement.

Mr. Morley said that he could not understand why any body should be frightened at the aspirations of the Congress. It had been said that more sympathy was wanted, and that that did not mean mawkish sentimentality, but a manly desire to comprehend those whom for good or ill, they had undertaken to govern. "I don't believe for a moment," he said, "that it is possible to transplant British institutions wholesale, but the spirit and temper thereof can be transfused."

He rejoiced to say that the Government of India were earnest in the direction he had indicated, but there must be no precipitancy.

He adverted to the present limitation of time allowed for the discussion of the Budget in Calcutta and the power of moving amendments to the Viceroy's financial proposals.

He hoped before the end of the Session to be able to inform the House of the definite results of the Viceroy's Commission for the extension of the representative system. A definite move ought to be taken to give competent and tried Natives the same access to the higher administrative posts as Englishmen.

The Government of India must remain personal [illegible] absolute, but that was the reason for making [illegible] administration more effective by free speech and free meeting.

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

Earl Percy congratulated Mr. Morley on his statement and deprecated any counting on Russian weakness.

Mr. Rees urged pressure in favour of Indians in Natal.

Sir Henry Fowler said India was one of the finest monuments of English rule anywhere.

He agreed with Mr. Morley in opposing the placing of Mr. Morley's salary on the Estimates. They could not devise a system of Government from this side which would be an improvement on the complete form of Government in India.

Sir Henry Cotton protested against the expenditure for Military purposes.

Mr. Keir Hardie's motion to place the Secretary of State's salary on the Estimates was then rejected and the Budget was adopted.

THE VOTING ON MR. MORLEY'S SALARY QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Keir Hardie's motion for placing the Secretary of State for India's salary on the Estimates was rejected by 153 against 89 votes.

The majority included 34 Unionists, who thus averted a defeat of the Government.

The minority was comprised of Labourites and Nationalists.

MR. MORLEY'S INDIAN BUDGET SPEECH.

The newspapers this morning unanimously praise Mr. Morley's Indian Budget speech.

The Conservative papers pay a tribute to his masterly vindication of the success of British rule in India.

The Liberal papers emphasise the opening of a new epoch of reform in India, though the *Daily News* wishes Mr. Morley had taken a further step in initiating a real and impartial enquiry into the whole problem of the Indian government, with a view to pursuing an effective reform of the policy which is often conflicting with the official element.

THE REPRESENTATIVE ELEMENT.

Commission to Consider Ways and Means.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 22.

The Commission (mentioned by Mr. Morley) to be appointed to consider the question of the extension of the representative element in the Legislative Council will be formed from among the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council. It will practically be a Sub-Committee of that Council with a special subject to report upon, and its ultimate recommendations will presumably be considered by the Government of India as a whole with a view to a decision being communicated to the Secretary of State. Some little time must elapse before action is taken, though the way has been cleared by communications between Home and Indian Governments in the past few months.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

THE DUMA DISSOLVED.

Czar's Foreign Tour Abandoned.

RIOTING AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ODESSA STRIKERS YIELD TO THREATS OF EXILE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 21.

It has been resolved on principle to dissolve the Duma and to order new elections. A final decision will be taken in the matter to-day at a Ministerial Council presided over by the Tsar.

Yesterday's vote of the Duma is regarded as strengthening the hands of the Revolutionaries, because the Constitutional Democrats, under pressure and threats of dissolution, have deprived the Manifesto of its sting by adding a Clause admonishing the people to remain quiet. This completely split up the Liberal groups.

The Tsar has notified the Kaiser that he has abandoned his foreign tour owing to the political situation.

Yesterday the authorities at St. Petersburg suppressed six newspapers. Rioting followed and the police and troops were stoned.

Advices from the South of Russia state that the dockers who were out on strike at Odessa have resumed work, owing to the Governor of the Port threatening them with exile if the strike continued.

LONDON, JULY 22.

As a result of the meeting of the Ministerial Council held yesterday at which the Tsar presided, His Imperial Majesty has issued Ukase dissolving the Duma and ordering the convocation of a new Duma on the 5th March 1907.

FALL IN CONSOLS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Consols have dropped to £87 owing to continental selling.

LONDON JULY, 21.

It is believed that the fall in Consols is ascribable to heavy sales by Insurance Companies and to bear sales.

BIG FIRE AT DUNDEE.

Largest Whisky Stores Destroyed.

Damage to the extent of £400,000 sterling has been caused by a fire at Dundee, destroying the largest whisky stores in Great Britain and two jute warehouses.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Peace Signed between San Salvador and Guatemala.

Peace has been signed on board the Cruiser "Marblehead" between San Salvador and Guatemala

LADY CURZON'S OBSEQUIES.

Service at St. Margaret's.

LONDON, JULY 21.

A Memorial Service to Lady Curzon will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Monday, at noon.

The Countess Minto's Central Committee of the National Association for Female Medical Aid to the Women of India have presented a magnificent wreath for Lady Curzon's funeral.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S MARRIAGE.

Attractive Function.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain was married to Miss Ivy Dundas to-day at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was absent owing to an attack of gout.

The gathering was a distinguished one, including Mr. Balfour, Mr. Morley, and Mr. and Mrs. Asquith.

CHINESE BICYCLE THIEF.

Steals a Centaur, a Premier, and a Sunbeam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 21.

A man, named Lim Burn Saing, was tried on three counts, charged with the theft of a Sunbeam bicycle from outside Messrs. Bulloch Bros.' Office, with the theft of a Centaur bicycle from outside Messrs. Watson, Allen's premises and the theft of a Premier from the staircase of a private house. He pleaded guilty to all the charges and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. There have been no bicycle thefts since the prisoner's arrest.

THE SUBORDINATE ACCOUNT STAFF.

Memorial to the Government of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

A Conference of all the Superintendents of the Offices of the Comptroller-General, the Controller of the Indian Treasuries, and the Accountant-General of Bengal was held on the 20th to consider the question of submitting a memorial to the Government of India for the pay and prospects of the Subordinate Account Staff. A Sub-Committee was formed to collect facts and figures for the memorial.

HORSE HOUND AND FLOOD.

Difficult Hunting at Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 22.

Gordon's Horse Hounds met this morning at the fifth mile-stone on the Mysore road. There was a field of sixty out, including the Misses Harris and Goodrich, Mrs. Trail, and several other ladies. After the recent heavy rains, going was very difficult; the streams were all swollen, making hunting stiff work. On crossing the railway line the hounds found in the scrub jungle, and after a stiff run of one mile, they lost in a nullah. After crossing and recrossing the stream in flood, the hounds then got on the line of a Chinkara, pursuing him three miles over very difficult country, till they were whipped off. A couple of more covers were tried, but no jack was found. The Hunt meets on Thursday.

HEAVY RAIN IN MADRAS.

Mail Train Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 21.

Owing to the heavy rain in the North-West, of the Madras Railway line the Bombay mails arrived several hours late at Madras.

STORY OF STOESSEL.

DEFENDER OF PORT ARTHUR NOT TO BE SHOT.

Hero or Coward ?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 21.

The report circulated at St. Petersburg and Tokio, that General Stoessel had been sentenced to death for the surrender of Port Arthur is incorrect, and it is based upon pure conjecture.

By ARLEY.

Very few military commanders in history have realised what a "bubble reputation" is that of the cannon's mouth so completely as has General Stoessel, the man who for months successfully held Port Arthur against the onslaughts of the dauntless Japs. Two years ago the whole world was united in praise of Stoessel. No flights of diction were too high-sounding for him. Every homage which admirers of military genius, staying-power, cheerful optimism, and hard swearing could pay the gallant General was offered him in poetry, prose, and picture, and the Press was unanimous in lauding him to the skies. Even the Czar hailed him as the one man worthy of honour in the Army of Russia, and sent him the Order of the "great martyr and victor St. George," with an intimation that every month of service in the beleagured city would be counted as twelve for the purposes of seniority, promotion, and pension. The *Daily Telegraph* summed up General Stoessel thus: "In the Russian history of a sanguinary campaign the name of the gallant defender of Port Arthur will be enshrined in letters of gold. The right man in the right place is the popular verdict to-day." That was one of the bubbles of Stoessel's reputation two years ago! To-day it is with him simply a question "To die or not to die!"—and if the former, to die like a dog and a traitor—a sacrifice, it would seem, to a thankless monarch and a chagrined people!

It is possible, of course, that Stoessel might have hung on to Port Arthur a little longer, but seeing that he had no hope of re-inforcements from land or sea; and that his troops were utterly broken in spirit and decimated by disease, it is only fair to give Stoessel credit for the splendid stand he made. It is true Port Arthur was considered impregnable against any army, but fortresses are built to be taken, and the power of the enemy had never been guaged. Stoessel defended it with all the skill of a consumate engineer. Stoessel is essentially an engineer. "Stoessel is a bad soldier," said his own commander, Kuropatkin. "Put him with equal forces against a Gourko or a Skobeleff, and you'll find him tricked and cut to pieces in twenty-four hours. But stick him behind one of his own earth-works, where there's no question of manœuvring, and all the forces of earth and hell will not prevail against him." So when the war broke out, and the Tsar's counsellors tried to appoint the clever soldier Linievitch to command Port Arthur, Kuropatkin stood firm that Stoessel was the man, and gained his point. Since then Stoessel's career is a matter of history. It confirmed what the best Russian authorities anticipated—that he was a stern fighter and a first-rate engineer, but an indifferent general in the field. The comparative ease with which the Japanese took Nanshan and the outlying forts at Port Arthur, the desperate resistance they met with when they came to face Stoessel behind the essential defences of the town, prove that Kuropatkin was right.

Stoessel's plight is now pitiable. It is only necessary to point out that about thirty thousand Japanese soldiers were killed or wounded in the effort to take Port Arthur to show how determined a stand Stoessel made. He had food enough to have held out longer, but his surrender was inevitable, relief being impossible, and it was therefore an act worthy of a gallant and merciful commander who loved his men to haul down his flag.

PLAGUE IN BURMA.

No Immediate Probability of Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 21.

To-day's *Burma Government Gazette* contains statistics which presents the actual health conditions of the Province. The *Rangoon Times* states that the great proportion of the reported cases terminate fatally, owing to the inadequacy of the methods for combating the outbreaks of plague. Cholera might be combated with improved and scientific appliances and less old-fashioned ideas; and their energetic application in Burma would have the prospect of comparative freedom from recurrent epidemics. But there is no reason to believe, judging from actual knowledge and assisted by official reports, that next year will witness any appreciable reduction in the fatalities from the diseases mentioned. One week's figures show that two hundred persons in Burma died from plague. Of this number 147 occurred in Rangoon, the remaining 53 being divided between Mandalay, 3, Prome 4, Henzada 4, Toungoo 2, Moulmein 23, and Bassein 17. It is noteworthy that the incidence of the plague, as shewn by these returns, is greater at the ports and, although Akyab is notoriously unhealthy, the Arracan country is quite free from the contagion. The reasonable assumption is that the disease is spread by the visiting coolie population, and this is the only way of accounting for the preponderance of cases which Rangoon enjoys. The task of the health authorities is consequently confined to narrow limits and the adoption of new methods should be insisted on. It is not altogether unreasonable to assume that the Rangoon Health Officer might obtain the usual advice as regards methods from some of his subordinates, who have made plague scourge a particular subject for study.

INOCULATION SCARE AMONG MILL-HANDS.

Fear of Bad After-effects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 20.

There is a scare amongst the coolies in consequence of their fears of inoculation against plague, and owing to this fact one of the mills had to be closed. The reasons for the scare are unfounded—that inoculation endangers life and that bad results have followed in some cases after inoculation. The Plague Department emphatically assure the public that they need have no fear of inoculation, which has proved most efficacious in thousands of cases.

The Burma Government have appointed Captain Williams, Special Plague Officer for Burma, to superintend and see the serum properly and safely administered.

THE SYLHET REPRIEVE CASE.

No Official Statement Forthcoming.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

It is probable that the Sylhet reprieve incident will be considered by the Execuiive Council to-day and that the statement of the case by the Govern ment of India will be settled,

SIMLA, JULY 21,

So far as can be ascertained, there is no immediate intention on the part of the Government of India to publish a statement regarding the facts connected with the Sylhet reprieve case. Such being the case it is open to doubt whether the publication of such a statement would fulfil any useful purpose.

THE JAPANESE ATTACHE IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

Lieutenant-Colonel Inaki Japanese Attache has arrived in Simla.

MILLIONAIRE'S PRINCELY BEQUESTS.

Magnificent Bequest to African Railways and the London University.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 21.

The will of the late Mr. Beit, the South African Millionaire, gives £1,200,000 for the promotion of railways and means of communication between Rhodesia, German East Africa, Portuguese, East Territory and West Africa; and other parts which the Cape to Cairo Railway may traverse.

LATER.

Mr. Beit, in his Will, has also bequeathed £400,000 for Education and Charity in South Africa, £158,750 to the London University, £60,000 to London Hospitals and Charities, £10,000 to the Union Jack Club, and £20,000 to Charities in Hamburg.

Since the death of Mr. Cecil Rhodes the late Mr. Alfred Beit may be said to have controlled the financial destinies of South Africa. What Rockefeller is to oil, Beit was to gold and diamonds. It is a melancholy fact that he should so soon have followed "the Colossus" to the Valley of the Shadow. Alfred Beit has followed Rhodes in death, as he followed him in life. They have both died in the fifties; they were both too much occupied with thoughts of Empire and calculation in diamonds and railways to think of matrimony; they both started life without a penny; and they both devoted huge sums to charity and the foundation of scholarships and the endowment of professional chairs. Rhodes's Oxford scholarships for American students are still a problem the result of which old Oxford men await with a certain amused interest; Mr. Beit's Professorship of Colonial History at the same University is still very much in embryo. For seven years Mr. Beit undertook to contribute a sum of £1,310 per annum for the support of his "Resident Professor of Colonial History" "At the expiration of seven years," were the millionaire's terms of the endowment, "if it is decided by a majority of the Hebdomadal Council that the Professorship and Assistant lecturers have been justified, I undertake to make a permanent endowment which will annually yield the sum above mentioned." Alas! that Alfred Beit should never know the result of his generosity, for he has not lived through the second year of the seven.

It is a noteworthy fact that Alfred Beit has left nothing to Jewish institutions as most of the financiers from the South African Ghetto are lavish in their bequests to the educational and charitable institutions of the Jews. But it is safe to say that within the last two decades the late Alfred Beit devoted not less than two millions and a half to the benefit of his poorer neighbours in South Africa and at Home. His gifts to Hamburg may be accounted for by the fact that the North German port was his birthplace.

THE INDIAN RYOT.

Education and Science for the Native, and not Imperial Politics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 21.

The total amount expended in 1905-06 on minor irrigation works in the Madras Presidency was Rs. 8,59,857 or 93·3 per cent. of the total allotments sanctioned for the year. In the speech, opening the North Arcot District Conference, this afternoon, at Vellore, Dr. T. M. Nair, who presided, dwelt on the three important questions of agriculture, education, and local self-government. The Indian ryot must, he said, be taught scientific agricultural methods, but, being poor, must be helped with money by the State or by means of Co-operative Credit Societies. Speaking of education, Dr. Nair accused Government of not acting up to the spirit of Lord Macaulay's memorable minute, in which he advocated English education for the masses in India, and of retrenching expenditure in the field of primary education. The remedy for all these ills, according to Dr. Nair, is free national education, which might or might not be compulsory. He advised his countrymen to turn their attention to parochial matters and not trouble themselves so much about imperial politics.

SIR GEORGE PRETTYMAN IN RANGOON.

On Inspection Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 21.

Sir George Prettyman, Commanding the Burma Forces, arrived here from Upper Burma, and was officially received by Colonel Lawford, Commanding in Rangoon, and officers of the garrison. He leaves Rangoon on Wednesday for Meiktila, in continuation of his tour of inspection. He will inspect the British and Native Infantry Barracks and the riverine ports.

A BUDDHIST MONASTERY.

Discoveries Follow a Winter's Excavation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 22.

During the last winter the excavation of a large monastery in the north-west portion of a mound at Kasia was continued, but nothing very striking was discovered, except a collection of inscribed clay seals. These however according to their inscriptions belonged to "the congregation of the great decease," a term constantly used in Buddhist sacred books to indicate Buddha's death. With other evidence found at Kasia they fix the monastery as that which stood on the traditional sight of Buddha's death. There were also two inscriptions mentioning another monastery viz., the convent of Buddha's cremation, which is known to have existed in the immediate neighbourhood of Kasinara. Hieun Tsiang's description of the temple of Nirvana as standing on a grove of sal trees on the western bank of the river, half a mile north-west of the town of Kasinara, also supports strongly the evidence of identity now discovered at Kasia.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT LAHORE.

The Shock Felt at Dalhousie.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE JULY, 21.

There was a slight earthquake shock in Lahore at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, lasting about four or five seconds. It fluttered the birds considerably. A telegram from Dalhousie also reports a sharp shock at 1-50 a. m. the same morning.

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The Simla seismograph was much disturbed when this morning's shock occurred. It showed tremors for about thirteen minutes, from 1-59 a. m.; and the shock could be felt for nearly one minute.

PROVOCATION NO PALLIATION.

European Prisoner Attacks Native Prisoner in Jail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

C. H. Beattie, a prisoner in the Presidency Jail, who attacked a native fellow-prisoner with a knife and afterwards attempted suicide, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Beattie pleaded provocation and said he starved in Jail, which, however, the Magistrate said was no palliation.

LORD LAMINGTON'S LAST SEASON.

His Excellency Going Home in December.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 21.

The Poona season is now rapidly getting into full swing. To-night the Governor visits the Grand Installation at Lodge "Orion," subsequently attending the dinner-party given at the Western India Club by the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton.

It is reported from Government House that Lord Lamington goes home in the first week in December. As he spent two years in Australia before coming to Bombay, December will see the end of his five years abroad, and the state of Lady Lamington's health makes him anxious to return to England as early as possible.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY AT LODGE ORION.

Lord Lamington's Kind Remarks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 21.

The installation ceremony of the Lodge Orion in the West was celebrated yesterday in the Masonic Hall in the presence of over one hundred of the brethren of Poona and Bombay. Master Brother Captain McCavendish has gone home on leave and Major Curtis, Past Master of the Lodge, took his place. Sir Lawrence Jenkins was unable to be present. There were also good many members of the Grand Lodge present who accompanied His Excellency Lord Lamington, Grand Master of All Scotts Freemasonry in India.

In his remaks His Excellency alluded to the fact of his membership of the Lodge Orion and expressed his pleasure to find that since he visited the Lodge, two years ago, it has gone on flourishing. Not only the membership has increased, but the efficiency of the Lodge has been well maintained. He praised the working of the Lodge and congratulated the installing Master on his work. His Excellency concluded by wishing prosperity to the Lodge.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the brethren adjourned to the banquet. The 94th Russell's Infantry band was in attendance.

HON. MR. FULTON AT THE CLUB WESTERN INDIA.

Lord Lamington from the Lodge Orion drove to the Club of Western India where a dinner was given by the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton. Amongst those who sat at table were General Richardson, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, Sir Steyning Edgerley, Surgeon-General Greany the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. Kinckaid, Colonels Russell, Fitzgerald, Sheringham, Glennie, Stanley, Paterson, and Swann, and Messrs. Stewart, Lucas, Simcox, Captain Gordon and the Governor's A. D. C.

WALERS FROM UGANDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 21.

Mr. Naples has just concluded a great deal, selling 119 out of 136 Walers landed from Uganda in Bombay. The Remount Department have recruited on the best shipments in the Western Presidency.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Troops for Peshawar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 21.

News has reached Poona military circles from Simla that, despite denials, the Amir is due in India in November. Preliminary orders have been given to move troops to Peshawar.

PARTITION OF BENGAL

Swadeshi Agitators' Growl at Mr. Morley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

At a public meeting held in College Square last evening, the following resolution was moved by Dr. Abdul Guffur, of Chandpur fame, and was unanimously carried:—"That the meeting desired to express its surprise that Mr. Morley, while declaring himself in favour of a sympathetic policy, should ignore the fundamental grievance of the people, *viz.*, the partition of Bengal—a grievance which, if the Secretary of State for India so wishes it, can easily be redressed. That the meeting also declined to accept the present redistribution of Bengal as a settled fact, and resolved to continue the agitation with a view to bringing about a reversal or modification of the present scheme of partition."

SIR CHUNDER MADHAB GHOSE.

Entertainment in honour of the New Knight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

An entertainment was given in honour of Sir Chunder Madhab Ghose, Officiating Chief Justice, in the British Iddian Association's Rooms last night and was most successful, both European and Indian guests being present. Sir Chunder Madhab Ghose was among the Birthday Knights, and only once before has a Hindu been Chief Justice of Bengal.

SHRAGER BROTHERS' AFFAIRS.

Discharge Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

Isaac Shrager, Adolph Shrager, and John Shrager, of Messrs. Shrager Brothers, have been granted their discharge. A sum of Rs. 80,000 is in the hands of the Official Assignee, which has been directed to be paid over to the London Trustee.

SUIT FOR Rs. 10,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

Asweni Kumar Dutt, of Barisal, has filed a suit for damages for Rs. 10,000 against Mr. Jack in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court.

PROPOSED MONSTER CHARITY FETE.

Lady Minto Inaugurates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

Lady Minto has been consulting the various Calcutta authorities regarding the possibility of organizing a Monster Fete in Calcutta in January next on the maidan, the proceeds to be devoted to the Calcutta Hospitals and charities.

SIR JAMES LA TOUCHE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

On Friday the Agra Municipal Board presented a Farewell Address to Sir James La Touche who is paying a visit to the city. In his reply the Lieutenant-Governor spoke of the excellent work done by the Board with its limited means, and said he hoped the time would soon come when the Provincial Government would be able to make more generous grants to large towns in aid of capital expenditure on sanitary and other improvements.

THE DRAMA IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. Maurice Bandmann's Project.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 21.

Mr. Maurice Bandmann, who is building an Opera House in Calcutta, is now in Rangoon from China, and leaves for Calcutta on Monday. Interviewed by a pressman Mr. Bandmann said: "Let me tell you the position of theatrical affairs in Calcutta, just now. Up to the present the theatres there have practically been the monopoly and in the hands of foreigners, who charged travelling companies exorbitant rates. The result was there was no inducement to better companies to visit the place. This year, when I was in Calcutta, many difficulties were put in my way. I came to the conclusion to build my own theatre in Calcutta, so I set to work, and having looked out for a site found an admirable one, right on the Chowringhee. I then tendered for it and my tender was accepted, and now I am going to build an up-to-date theatre, as good as any outside London, with every modern convenience. It will be built of brick and iron and will hold about 2,000 people. There will be a resident staff of scenic artisties, a wardrobe with a lady in charge, and resident stage and business manager. It is my idea to have a regular run of companies out from England. I can tell you now that next year's pieces will be "The White Chrysanthemum," "The Blue Moon," "Mr. Popple," "Litte Cherub," "Cherry Girl," "Bluebell in Fairyland," and the pantomine will be "Robinson Crusoe," In addition I shall have the new Gaiety and some of the Daly's theatre pieces not yet produced in London. I am arranging with London [illegible] for future rights and hope next year to have two companies, one operatic and one dramatic, performing in India."

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BURMA ON TOUR.

Reception at Sagaing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 21.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma had a public reception and an address was presented to him in Burmese at Sagaing. Following is the translation.

"We, the members of this Municipality, in according your Honour a cordial welcome on your first visit here, desire to express our deep gratitude for all the benefits conferred on this district by British Rule. Our representations in former addresses have always received such kind consideration at the hands of the Head of the Province that we have but few boons to ask for. On this occasion we take the opportunity, however, of again mentioning the question of a proper drainage system in our town. At perhaps no other period in the history of the town has the want of this been more keenly felt than last year, when the abnormal floods which partially inundated the district caused the greatest anxiety in the town, which was rendered almost untenable even in ordinary years. The flooding of the town has been a source of much danger to the public health and an outbreak of any epidemic at this time would be almost a disaster. Last year, during the period the locality was under water, cholera broke out and it was only the timely action of the Municipality that saved the situation. We would pray, however, that your Honour's kind attention may be given to what is an important matter in the welfare of the town, in connection with the newly imposed street frontage tax by the Municipality and which has received the sanction of the Local Government. It is felt that the imposition of the tax will very considerably retard the growth of the town as it will have a different effect on the building of large and commodious houses, and this would be regrettable from more than one point of view. The continued prosperity of the town, and the good health enjoyed by the people, are sources of satisfaction. There were few imported cases of plague this year in the outlying districts, but the town itself has been immune from this dread disease. In conclusion we thank your Honour for this kind visit, and wish you long life and prosperity."

His Honour, in reply, dwelt on the chief points in the address. The services of a competent Sanitary Engineer were offered, and with the co-operation of the Municipality a scheme for remedying matters might be planned, and with some financial help from Government brought to a successful conclusion. His Honour expressed his pleasure at hearing of the continued prosperity the town enjoyed, and hoped there would be no repetition of the disastrous floods. He concluded with a few words of advice regarding plague precautionary measures.

RIFLEMAN RUNS AMOK.

Lieutenant Shot at and Seriously Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

Lance-Naik Lal Bahadur Rana, Rifleman, of the 7th Gurkhas, stationed at Lansdowne, ran amok about 10 a. m., on Thursday morning, and shot Lieutenant J. G. Skene of the same Regiment. It is stated that the Lieutenant is dangerously wounded, but at the time this message was despatched, he was progressing favourably. The wound was inflicted with the ·303 Rifle bullet, which, after breaking the lower jaw, penetrated the back of the neck and eventually made its exit from the right armpit. No motive can be assigned for the deed. The would-be murderer took refuge in the Native Officers' quarters, and was eventually killed at 6 p.m. the same evening.

A message from another correspondent says that the culprit took refuge in an outbuilding, when he was followed by native officers and literally hacked to pieces.

OOTY WATER STOCKED WITH TROUT.

An Interesting Experiment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 21.

An interesting fishery experiment has just been safely carried out. A well-known fishing expert of the Ceylon Fishing Club, H. C. Walson, succeeded in bringing over alive a consignment of yearling rainbow trout from Neweraeliya, in Ceylon, to Ootacamund. He arrived last Thursday with thirty-seven living trout with him. This is a great achievement in the matter of transport and great results are expected from this small beginning.

MADRAS REVENUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 21.

The Madras revenue returns for June are 73·29 lakhs as compared with 72·59 lakhs in June last year. Salt shows an increase of nearly 3 lakhs. The land revenue shows a corresponding decrease. The total to the end of June is 281·84 lakhs as compared with was 279·93 lakhs last year.

PRIZE DAY FOR KARWAR BOYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, JULY 22.

A large gathering of the European and native gentry of Karwar was assembled yesterday in the Municipal Hall which was gaily decorated to witness the distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of Municipal schools. Sirdar G. D. Panse presided, and the prizes were given away by Mrs. Panse and Mrs. Boyd.

The President in his closing speech referred to the condition of primary education in general and female education in particular, special mention being made of Mr. Anikhindi, Deputy Educational Inspector whose energetic efforts made the ceremony a success. He also spoke in eulogistic terms of the interest taken by the Municipal Committee and appreciated the work of the teachers.

Distribution of *pansupari* and *attar* and the singing of the "National Anthem" terminated the proceedings.

OUTRAGES ON MAHOMEDANS.

Trouble at Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 21.

During the last few days, much disturbance has been caused among the Sunni Mahomedans in parts of Lucknow by five Kabulis, who state that they have been ordered by the Sultan of Turkey to travel round India and force all Sunnis to wear their hair short and attend the mosque regularly. They affirm that their warrant is signed by all the Mahomedan crowned heads and countersigned by King Edward. Mahomedans are seized in the streets, and should they be ignorant enough to believe what these men tell them, they submit to have their hair cut short in front and their moustachios clipped. Should they resist the Kabulis, who are armed with whips as well as scissors, find means of bringing them to subjection. Many Mahomedans have been caught in their houses, into which the Kabulis enter and drag their victims into the street. The object seems to be to make the Sunnis wear their hair in an orthodox manner and attend the Kanga Majid, but their dealings with the people create terror, many shutting themselves in their houses to escape the indignity.

THE STAFF COLLEGE AT QUETTA.

The Proposed Reductions of Field Force.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

It is now understood that the Indian Staff College at Quetta will be ready for occupation on 1st July of next year.

There will be no necessity for reliefs of Indian regiments in China this season, as four Battalions proceeded there only last year.

With regard to the proposed reduction in Field Artillery on the Home Establishment, the *Pioneer* understands that part of the scheme is to keep up the number of batteries of two guns with three officers and cadre of non-commissioned officers ready for expansion in time of war. The four guns to complete the equipment would be maintained in store.

LAHORE, JULY 21.

The Staff College at Quetta is expected to be opened on the 1st July of next year. The Officers' quarters have all been built, but as an additional Professor has been sanctioned, an additional bungalow is required, which will be given to the Commandant of the College. The building is making good progress.

It is not intended to relieve the troops stationed in China during 1906-07, the present regiments standing fast, including those at Singapore and Hongkong. There are five Battalions in the Straits Settlements and China, namely, the 119th Infantry, 129th Baluchis, 41st Dogras, 47th Sikhs, and 95th Infantry.

PUNJAB DISTRICT BOARDS.

Number of Elected Members Fixed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 21.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, after consultation with the Commissioners and District Officers, has fixed the number of elected members of the District Boards. The minimum number, as required by the Act, is twelve, and this has been adhered to in the majority of districts. The total number of elected members in the Districts of Farrukhabad, Budaun, and Moradabad has been fixed at fifteen; while the Districts of Meerut, Aligarh, Agra, Bareilly, Cawnpore, and Banda are to have eighteen elected members. Where the present number has to be increased, orders have been issued to effect the increase at once. In the few cases in which reduction is necessary, it is proposed to effect the reduction gradually upon the expiration of the term of office of the members in excess. The Districts of Naini Tal, Almora, and Garhiwal are excepted from the arrangement; but the District of Jhansi, which was hitherto exempted, will fall into line with the other plains districts from the 1st April next.

IMPORTED COTTON GOODS.

Alterations in the Method of Classification.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The Government of India have recently had under consideration the proper classification, for fiscal purposes, of Imported Cotton Goods, which have hitherto been assessed as "Apparel, piece-goods or all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described." But these orders do not afford a satisfactory means of determining under which head of the schedule any particular article should be classed, and the Government of India are of opinion that instructions which will be sufficiently explicit and precise to prevent divergencies in future are required both in the interests of trade and of Government. After consultation with the Maritime Local Governments and Chambers of Commerce, Government have decided to issue a new system of classification, the basis of which will be the authoritative list of piece-goods, all of which will hereafter be excluded from the category of apparel, irrespective of the manner in which they are made up. Owing, however, to frequent changes, it is recognised that the list cannot continue complete, and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence will therefore revise it at the end of each year. All piece-goods enumerated in the list will in future be assessed to duty under Article 30 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, and all articles of cotton which are neither piece-goods nor apparel will in general be assessed to import duty under Article 30 as "other manufactured goods."

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

A successful performance of the "Pirates of Penzance" was given last night to an appreciative audience. Mrs. Yates Hunter, who has been ill lately, was well enough to act; and the principals and chorus were all exceedingly good.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Increase of Thirty-five Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The total earnings of Indian Railways from the 1st April to the 7th July last amount to 1,206¼ lakhs; while for the period from 1st April to 8th July 1905, the earnings were 1,171¼ lakhs, showing an increase of 35 lakhs this year as compared with the last, with one day less in the period.

SMART ARREST OF A BURMAN THIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 20.

A Burman was arrested with three notes for Rs. 1,000 each, stolen lately in Myingoon, and a pawn-ticket for a pair of diamond earrings, forming part of the property. A smart Police Constable overheard the prisoner talking with a Burmese man and woman, saying he was unable to get rid of the stolen thousand-rupee notes. The policeman sprang upon them and only succeeded in capturing one of the gang.

FEARED RAILWAY STRIKES.

Inflammatory Manifesto.

SEVERAL LINES AFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 20.

A correspondent states that trouble on the Loop and Dinapore district of the East Indian Railway has only subsided temporarily. An appeal has been circulated among the native station staff setting forth their grievances and a similar circular, more strongly worded, has been sent all over the line by the men of the Delhi district, who have added the expressions, "Friends, don't be afraid and don't be deceived with empty soft promises. We are servants, not slaves. If treated fairly, we will work willingly, if not stop work. It is better to go to jail than continue in slavery."

From the attitude of the officials it is anticipated that some compromise will be affected. A meeting has been arranged by the General Traffic Manager for the 21st proximo. Each District Superintendent is to take down six men from his district to represent the grievances. Mr. Dring will confer with them and arrange to remedy the grievances, but whether it will be as demanded is much doubted, and if the men are not satisfied a general strike all over East Indian Railway from Kalka to Howrah is certain.

It is rumoured that disaffection has spread to the G. I. P. Railway and O. and R. Railway, the staffs on these lines are simply awaiting the turn of affairs on the E. I. Railway and will act in accordance with the staff of that line.

INDIAN BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE.

Programme of Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The Board of Scientific Advice have issued a programme of work of various Scientific Departments for 1906-07. The principal questions to be taken up by the Director of the Imperial Institute and Reporter on Economic Products are; produce of *Ficus Elastica* and the development of rubber planting in India; tanning extracts from barks; improved preparation of Agave fibre and manganese ores by the Meteorological Department; preparation of an atlas showing the normal monthly conditions for the Indian Ocean, and study of upper atmosphere by kites and balloons, and of atmospheric electricity and earthquakes by the Survey Department. It is proposed to compile a paper summarising the geographical position and knowledge of the Himalayas and Tibet. The Botanical Survey will conduct economic investigations regarding Indian cotton and fibre-yielding plants. The Agricultural Departments will investigate the remedies from injurious crop pests and conduct investigations into the improvement of cotton, wheat, tobacco, tea, indigo and jute. The Forest Department will examine tanning extracts.

DRUNKENNESS IN BURMA.

A Clergyman's Verdict.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUTY 20.

The Rev. J. Nicholson, of Bassein, told a pressman that whereas twenty-five years ago in any of our larger towns a drunken Burman was as scarce as hen's teeth; but now you can't go to any part of Lower Burma for a half-hour's walk, about the business part of a city, without encountering a number of Burmans and other indigenous races reeling from intoxication.

AN OFFICIAL TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 20.

Mr. Johnson, Secretary to the Government of Wei-hai-Wei, left Rangoon for Ceylon. He journeyed across China *via* Yangtse and Eastern Tibet and returns *via* Burma and the Shan States.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

Serious Allegations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON JULY 20.

A European named Crofton, who the police said is well-known and wanted for defrauding several noted hotel-keepers, was ordered to be sent to Government Workhouse in Calcutta, as a vagrant. Crofton was steward of the Rangoon Y. M. C. A. two months ago when he took the bazaar money and was found drunk outside a liquor-shop.

THE SANTIPUR OUTRAGE.

Indiscreet Leniency Shown to the Offenders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

The *Englishman* expresses its regret that the Missionaries who were assaulted at Santipur should have withdrawn from the prosecution on the boys tendering an apology.

CALCUTTA vs. LANCS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

In the Football Match between Calcutta and the South Lancashire, yesterday, the former won by six goals to love.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY, 21.

The Headmasters and Managers of European schools have appointed Monday to discuss the question of applying for the European School Code and terms of the grants-in-aid.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Chief of the Staff will take rank in Article 14 of the Warrant of Precedence and has the privilege of private entree to Government House.

The services of Mr. Holms, C. S. I., are placed at the disposal of United Provinces and of Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. Hide is appointed Principal, Daly College, Indore.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. Laville is transferred temporarily to the Office of Accountant-General, East Bengal and Assam.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to exempt from import duty roller, moulds, frames and stecks composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold-blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Warden is appointmted Port Officer, Calcutta, *vice* Commander Beaumont, and Commander Marsack, First Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon.

RAILWAY BOARD.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an extension, on the metre-gauge system, of His Highness the Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway, from Kerala to Dhabora, a distance of 7·73 miles.

MINERAL FERTILIZERS IN INDIA.

Increasing Facilities for Recovery of By-Products.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNET.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The Government of India, in the Revenue Department, have issued a report that has been made by the Sub-Committee of the Board of Scientific Advice on the consumption of Mineral Fertilizers in India. Notes are given by the Director of the Geological Survey on the possible consumption within India of sulphuric acid and a large supply of rich phosphate of lime on Christmas Island, and by the Officiating Inspector General of Agriculture on the scope for the use of mineral fertilizers on Indian Agriculture, and on these notes the Sub-Committee make the following recommendations:—

The Members of the Sub-Committee desire to endorse the opinion that the Agricultural Departments, Imperial and Provincial, should undertake experiments to test the results of the use of the principal mineral fertilizers. In particular, they recommend that special attention should be given to the trial of sulphate of ammonia in sugarcane cultivation. This fertilizer is very largely used for sugarcane in Java and Mauritius, both of which countries are importing into India an increasing amount of sugar. The Sub-Committee understand that ammonium sulphate will shortly be manufactured in India, which should result in a cheap available supply for use in the country. Arrangements are already well advanced for the erection of by-product recovery ovens in cake-making; and when the Tata iron and steel manufacturing project is in operation, the output of ammonium sulphate will greatly increase. Arrangements are also being made for prospecting the copper-sulphide deposits of Chota Nagpur, and, if they prove as valuable as is asserted by some authorities, it is probable that a large chemical and metallurgical industry may be started, the by-products of which will include sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphate.

It is natural to the interests of India that these should be utilized as far as possible in the country rather than exported, and the Agricultural Departments should make experiments to test their utility in cultivation, particularly that of sugarcane.

ENTERIC FEVER AMONG SOLDIERS.

Committee of Inquiry Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a Standing Committee for the purpose of investigating and advising on enteric fever in India and its prophylaxis. The first meeting will be held at Simla on the 31st instant in the United Service Institute.

The undermentioned officers, nominated by the Commander-in-Chief, have been appointed to the Committee:—President: Surgeon-General Gubbins, P. M. O., His Majesty's Forces in India, Vice-President: Surgeon-General Scott Reid, P. M. O., Northern Command. Members: Colonel Forman, P. M. O., Bombay Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel T.P. Woodhouse; Captains L. W. Harrison, E. B. Knox, (Secretary), A. B. Smallman, and Lieutenant Luxmoore, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Nominated by the Home Department:—Members: Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; Lieutenant-Colonel Semple, Director, Central Research Institute; Major G. Lamb, and Captain Greig, I. M. S.

DEATH OF A NOTABLE CHINAMAN.

Victim of Plague.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Noun San has died a victim to the scourge of plague. Noun San was born in Bassein. His father, Atta Spoke, being wealthy and very influential with the Chinese community, was regarded by them as their head. On his father's death Noun San succeeded to this position and justified the confidence of his countrymen. He had tried his hand in business of different kinds. He had opened a saw-mill, a bakery, a billiard-table and bar, and was Managing Proprietor of the Bassein Hotel till he became opium licensee of Bassein for two years, in which time he is said to have made a fortune. He was a keen sportsman and the Government held him in high esteem.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A STORES' MANAGER.

Alleged Provocation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

A serious charge has been laid against the Managing Proprietor of the Bassein (Burma) Co-operative Stores. A servant had words with Govind and the latter is alleged to have thrown a potfull of disinfectant in the face of the complainant, which injured his eyes seriously.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

Many Arrests Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 20.

An exciting police raid by Mr. Henderson, Superintendent of Police, was made on a gambling den in Tonglonbyan quarter. Accompanied by a European Sergeant, Mr. Henderson reached his objective by a circuitous route, as otherwise he would have found the house empty. The house was quickly surrounded by the police, who burst in the doors and twenty confirmed gamblers were surprised in the midst of their revels with dice and cards. Six escaped. Money and gambling instruments were seized and amongst the arrested was Saya Slaing. The daring raid has created a scare, as gamblers had not been disturbed for a long time in the quarter, which is guarded so well by confederates that the police have been eluded immediately they were seen approaching.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Royal Indian Medical Corps Reliefs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The undermentioned officers who will be tour-expired during the ensuing Trooping Season, 1906-07, have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to proceed home in the Transports to which they will be allotted:—Lieutenant-Colonels Yourdi, Brazier, Creagh, Nichol, Henderson, Molesworth, Hanley, and Buchanan; Majors Mawhinny, Johnson, Withers, and Buchanan; Captains Penny, Dohaherty, Evans, Bartlett, Stevenson, Dorgan, Robinson, Brown, Henderson, Murphy, Greenwood, Burke, Baillie, Douglass, Waters, Gibson, Hunt, Sparkes, Cowey, Mitchell, Clarke, Hyde, Potter, and O'Donoghue.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stanton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division, is granted two months' leave of absence.

On return from leave, Captain G. O. Halliday, R.E., is posted to the Western Command for employment on Military works.

Major Powell and Lieutenant Bond, R.E., 1st Sappers and Miners, have been selected for employment under the Punjab Government, on the survey of the proposed extension of the Hindustan-Tibet road to Shipki.

Lieutenant Henderson, 29th Lancers, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Lieutenant Etherton, 3rd Gurkhas, is transferred to the 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Lieutenant Harrison, 22nd Punjabis, has been transferred to the 51st Sikhs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AFIFI EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Condition of the American Cotton Crop.

LONDON, JULY 4.

WHAT appears to be an important discovery regarding the Afifi species of Egyptian cotton has been communicated by a large Greek grower in the Delta to the Khedivial Society of Agriculture—whose propaganda for the scientific cultivation of cotton is, it may be noted, spreading to Upper Egypt. It is, of course, well known that Afifi cotton stands in a class by itself. There has recently, however, been reason to fear that the variety is losing some of the distinguishing properties, for which it is esteemed in spinning. No one could assign the cause of this seeming degeneration, but the observations of the Greek cultivator have established the fact that around the Afifi plant there invariably grows another, of inferior quality, known as Chindi, which, when mixed with Afifi at the cotton-picking season, sensibly diminishes its value. Unfortunately Chindi can only be detected when young. It is then distinguishable by the larger size of its leaves and by a reddish tinge in its stalk. The Khedivial Agricultural Society will doubtless take measures to determine how far this phenomenon is general in Egypt, and whether the cause is an adulteration of seed or an unusual kind of plant affinity.

The Manchester Ship Canal Company's engineers are to be congratulated upon the smartness with which they have reopened the waterway to navigation. The Irlam lock accident took place on Wednesday evening soon after eight o'clock, and involved the removal of six huge damaged gates weighing, we understand, about 190 tons each. Four spare steel gates had to be conveyed to the scene of the accident and placed in position, railway communication along the bank, which had been interrupted by a subsidence, had to be restored a certain amount of material, which had slipped into the bed of the canal, had to be dredged out, and the water between Barton and Irlam restored to its normal depth. At ten o'clock on Friday night, 50 hours after the accident, the first part of the task had been accomplished and a pair of gates fitted to the large lock, enabling steamers of moderate size to pass up and down the canal in the early hours of Saturday morning. The second pair of gates, enabling the large lock to be used, were in position yesterday afternoon, about 92 hours after the accident, and in the evening the Cheronea, which was approaching the lock when it was damaged on Wednesday, passed through it on her way down the Canal. The delay for the largest ships has thus been limited to about four days, whilst smaller were not detained for more than two days and a half—a record of which the Company's "breakdown" gang may feel proud.

The discontent amongst weavers in the Huddersfield district has been advertised by public meetings, and it is finding expression in acrimonious private grumbling. Its immediate cause concerns the partition between employer and employed of certain advantages resulting from the use of improved machinery. Looms running at 100 picks per minute are supplanting older ones with an effective rate of 86 picks. A saving is thereby indicated of some 15 per cent. in which weavers think they should have a substantial share. As prices for weaving on the new looms have been reduced generally by 12½ per cent., it is apparent that employers are taking to themselves virtually the whole benefit of cheapened production. Were that the whole case it would be easy to conclude by saying that the weavers—whose total earnings are none too great—should be allowed to participate further in the advantage. Without disrespect to that contention it has to be said that there are the usual complicating circumstances. Huddersfield weavers have stoutly resisted all attempts to induce them to mind two looms. Managers who are not hostile to the proposal to give weavers a real share in the new saving, insist that weaving with one loom is not "a man's job" as man's work is measured nowadays. Certainly it is work that can be done efficiently by women, and the wages of male weavers in Huddersfield are now kept low by the competition of the other sex. It is asserted with some plausibility that if Huddersfield weavers would copy the example of Keighley and other places by minding one fancy and one plain loom together, they would raise their work to the dignity of a man's job, rid themselves of weakening competition, and arrive finally at some such wage as 35s. a week. If it be said that this anticipation takes too much for granted, one is still faced by an imposing bulk of expert opinion to the effect that Huddersfield weavers might improve their situation materially by embracing opportunities that are thrust upon them.

A New York correspondent, writing on June 22, says that the cotton crop "appears to be doing well almost everywhere, despite the rather lurid reports sent out by some of the bull speculators. Grass has made some headway in parts of Georgia and the Carolinas, but nothing serious in this respect seems to have taken place. And as for Texas, while rain is undoubtedly needed all over that State, especially in the south-eastern corner, yet the reports which seem most worthy of credence say that while corn is suffering, even seriously, cotton is doing well. The quantity at all endangered by drought in South-eastern Texas does not appear to exceed 200,000 bales. The south is heavily 'short,' and is sending glowing accounts. If the crop had really suffered important damage, it is safe to say that covering orders would be coming in in large volume. Nothing of the kind is occurring." The *Galveston News*, in a special report on crop conditions in Texas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, says that the stand as a rule is good after much replanting in some sections. The crop is backward because of cool nights in Northern Texas and the Territories and dry weather near the coast, but recent weather has been favourable to the development of the plant, except in Southern Texas, where the drought is persistent. Over the major portion of the cotton-growing area the fields are clean, cultivation having been much better than last year, and in much of the area more intense than usual, notwithstanding a general scarcity of farm labour, with wages up to $1·50 a day and board for cotton-chopping. In many counties women and children have worked in the fields. Boll weevils have shown up much earlier than usual, and are numerous in many counties, but are not perniciously active as yet except in a limited number. The very hot weather in the coast district has kept the pest in check. Lice have done more or less damage in many districts and webworms and grasshoppers in a few. As a whole, however, the crop has suffered little from pests.

A provisional agreement has been arrived at between the directors of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution and the directors of the Star Life Assurance Society for the combination of the business of the two offices. The combined Board of Directors, it is officially stated, is provided for, and the staffs of both offices will be taken over by the combined office. As soon as possible the arrangement will be submitted to the policy-holders for their approval. It appears that the Star was founded in 1843. At the valuation for the five years ended December 31, 1903 the assurances in force amounted to £17,061,645 and the funds to £5,911,018. The United Kingdom Temperance was founded in 1840. At the valuation for the five years ended December 31, 1900, the assurances in force amounted to £16,091,627 and the funds to £7,267,114.

The Bureau estimate of the condition of the American cotton crop hardly provides a sensation. A condition of 84·3 per cent. against 83·6 a month ago, indicates the belief in a slight deterioration, but as the desired rains in Texas came after June 25, when the reports were to be made up, it is fair to suppose that the condition now is better than it was then. We may now look for a deterioration, in condition for in all the years from 1892 to 1905, which are tabulated in "Cotton Facts," there is a great falling off from July to October. Even in 1904 it was over 12 per cent., in 1901 it was nearly 20 per cent., and in 1896 it was nearly 30 per cent. The smallest decreases were in 1905 (about 6 per cent.) and in 1894 (about 7 per cent.). It is sufficient for us to know that at present the prospects are fairly good.

BY THE WAY.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

ACCORDING to the *British Medical Journal* (June 30), the King of the Belgians has signed a decree, establishing a prize of £8,000 to be awarded to any one, regardless of nationality, who shall discover a cure for sleeping sickness; and opening a credit of £12,000 to be allotted towards the furtherance of research as to the treatment and prophylaxis of the disease.

"BUTCHERS' MEAT."

The *British Medical Journal* draws attention to the practice of many, if not of most, butchers of freely exposing the limbs and carcasses of slain animals to the open air of the street, where they are exposed to germ-laden clouds of dust as well as to the unceasing attention of myriads of house-flies. "In the case of raw meat the micro-organisms are destroyed by the process of cooking, but this does not apply to their toxins, whether intracellular or extracellular; and cases of summer diarrhœa, the origin of which is obscure, may owe their explanation to meat which has thus become tainted, though perhaps not sufficiently as to become noticeable. It should also be remembered that frequently infants and young children and many invalids are fed on raw meat juice, or raw scraped beef, and that raw meat is largely used in the treatment of tuberculosis; and the possibilities of such meat having become infected in the hot weather should not be disregarded. Sanitary authorities should insist upon raw meat being kept in cool, wellventilated chambers away from the public streets. Such chambers should be tiled and have impermeable floors, so as to be kept absolutely clean, and the ingress of flies should be prevented by the use of perforated zinc or some such contrivance. Butchers' carts should be well covered and provided with chambers which will exclude dust."

THE STYLE OF SPECIALIST.

"A. Z." writes to the *Lancet*:—"I am an old general practitioner whose desire is to free himself from the arduous duties of miscellaneous practice. Is there any legal objection to my giving this intimation to my patients by styling myself on a door-plate 'Specialist for diseases of the lungs and heart?' You may say that it is unusual. But times and methods and formulas are changing and medical men may, I would suggest, not immodestly change with them. I have lived long enough to have seen the time when specialists of all sorts were despised and suspected; now they are respected and trusted. This is to show that tolerance of the unusual is induced by time and familiarity." Our medical contemporary makes the following comment:—"In spite of the logic, the unanswerable logic, of our correspondent's note we do not approve of his suggested innovation. 'What Constitutes a Specialist?' would make an excellent subject for a prize essay upon medical ethics."

INFANT MORTALITY AND PATENT MEDICINES.

The *Medical Press*:—"Any coroner of experience could give a list of soothing syrups, cough drops, teething powders and other proprietary medicines for children which sacrifice life wholesale. These murderous nostrums are sold under the ægis of a Government stamp, and depend for their sale upon newspaper advertisement. So that we have here the grim irony of a Government and a public press that demand the reduction of our excessive infantile mortality on the one hand, while on the other, they are doing their best to swell that mortality by encouraging the deadly traffic of the patent medicine man. We commend this view of the situation to Mr. John Burns and to the earnest band of workers who have taken up the great national question of infantile mortality."

AN ISLAND BIBLE.

It is something of a coincidence that, while efforts are being put forth to secure through Esperanto one language which all the world may speak, equal vigour is shown in certain quarters to revive local languages in Great Britain. The Irish want Erse, the Welsh want Welsh, while the Isle of Man still insists that before a Bill become law it shall be promulgated in Manx, as well as English, upon the Tynwald Hill. And yet there are very few Manxmen who speak the language of their isle. Bishop Hildesley devoted laborious days to translating the Scriptures into Manx. "I would give £500 were I master enough of Manx to translate," he said. To help him over his difficulty a friend loyally composed for his use a grammar and dictionary, by whose aid the labour of love was begun. The Bibles in Manx were produced, so that all who spoke the language might read the Scriptures.

ROCKET AND STICK.

The scene of the latest railway tragedy was the centre, years ago, of a different form of tragedy. It was a disaster in which money—men's money, not their lives—was involved. The London and South-Western Railway Company had spent the appalling sum of £400,000 in promoting a Bill to extend their line from Salisbury to Exeter. Then came the great crash in the railway world. All that could be done was to throw up the whole scheme for the time being, and leave it to a lesser company to pick out from the wreckage the possibility for a line between Salisbury and Yeovil. This grew and flourished, until the greater company absorbed it not many years ago. In that same crash, by the way, disappeared another scheme which would have brought the L. and S. W. terminus into the City instead of leaving it at Waterloo. Southwark Bridge was to be brought; and the site of Barclay and Perkins's brewery was among those secured for the extension.

THE LAW AND THE PROFITS.

[The efforts of the Islington Borough Council to get an answer to the question "What is whisky?" have cost, it is estimated, between £7,000 and £10,000.—*Daily Graphic.*]

Lucky the strife of patent versus pot
To those who of the evidence were threshers;
While others went athirst, the lawyers got
Out of the rival whiskies huge "refreshers"!

Considering the "emotional" stage gowns of to-day, it is not uninteresting to recall how the players of the past were clothed. In the early days of the drama no elaborate dress was possible. The principals sported discarded court suits, the gifts of noblemen, and the rank and file were no doubt the victims of makeshift economy. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, if the exigencies of the play absolutely cried out for a special costume, that costume was constructed to last. For instance, it is recorded that the same robes made for certain stage characters were worn by different actors for a hundred years. These robes in their time played many parts. One actor boasted of playing a dozen different characters in one season in the same dress. That the costumes were even less appropriate than they were elaborate is proved by the fact that one of the witches in Macbeth was once played by a beautiful lady wearing a picture hat and a cream lace dress. But of course in those "good old times" the play was the thing.

IF.

How would it be, if all at once
The writer in our ladies' papers
Decided that so great a dunce
As he (or she) should cease the capers
Which try to show
That women know
No love for friend, no grace for foe?

How would it be if men who probe
The ills of life in public speeches
Should all resolve what Shakespeare, Job,
Or Solomon, or Johnson, teaches
No more should be
Served up that we
Might think in them the sage to see?

How would it be if for a space
Some scribes would show less erudition
And take for once a humble place
Not in the ranks of opposition,
And prove the lot
Of man is what
They've demonstrated it is not?

I do not know, but I suppose
That thus our monitors to bridle
Would add to all our present woes
By making printing presses idle—
Yet better far
Such things to mar
And know all others as they are!

PASSENGERS PER S.S. FRANZ FERDINAND.

The following is the list of passengers proceeded to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Franz Ferdinand yesterday from the Victoria Dock No. 7:—Major L. N. Beatty, Mrs. W. Carter, Mr. N. Dwarkadass, Mrs. A. Deolin Sergt. Dugnell, Mr. Hodgson Bell, Mr. H. Kugel, Capt. C. G. McLean, Mr. C. Mizzi, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Noone, Col. J. Poett, Mr. J. Roscher and Col. and Mrs. C. J. Wilcox.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers Everywhere.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Town Barracks Plot.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 10th July:—

Considered the following Report of the Improvement's Committee, No. 8, dated the 15th June 1906, regarding the Nowroji Hill Improvement Scheme (Scheme No. XXIX).

With the exception of the two temples referred to in notices Nos. 41 and 49 and situated on Jail Road, East, the rest of the temples are situated on the Hill. The acquisition of the latter, *i.e.*, the temples on the Hill, is a matter of absolute necessity, because of their situation as it is intended to cut the hill entirely away. The former, *i.e.*, the two temples along Jail Road, East, are required for the widening of that road, and it may be possible to arrange for the acquisition of only the portion of these properties actually required for the widening of the street. In any case acquisition of these religious properties will, as usual, be effected on very liberal terms. The owners of temples will be paid not only the value of the land and cost of constructing a new temple similar to the old one, but also a liberal sum for the removal of the idols and for their consecration. Wherever possible, the owners of the temples will be given an equal area of the Board's land and a sum sufficient to erect the new temple on such land and to meet the cost of the consecration of the temples. In short, all possible consideration will be shown to the religious susceptibilities of the people in these cases.

The dissent that is next in importance to those abovementioned is the dissent in respect of the properties referred to in notice No. 37 (page 11, Appendix E) from Mr. Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett for the acquisition of the entire hill especially of the land situated between the Eastern face of the Nowroji Hill and Chinch Bunder Road and occupied by grain, coal and timber merchants and stables.

It is obvious that for the due execution of any Improvement Scheme, it is necessary to acquire the buildings situated within the limits of the scheme to get these buildings vacated for the purpose of demolition and to house the displaced people, at least temporarily till all the houses in the scheme are demolished, the new proposed streets constructed, and the frontage plots sold and built upon. Hence it is necessary to include in every Improvement Scheme, wherever possible, a sufficient area of vacant land for housing the poor displaced during the execution of any Improvement scheme. This is much more necessary in the case of the scheme now under consideration, because as one of the principal features of the scheme is the cutting away of the hill, this scheme will take a longer time for execution than another Improvement Scheme of equal magnitude.

We observe that a large portion of the area in question was vacant until recently when many tenants on the Port Trust Estate had to vacate their holdings owing to the land being required for the Harbour Branch Railway project, and it is understood that it is these dispossessed tenants who have since crowded up the vacant areas at the foot of the hill; we consider that the Port Trust cannot fairly claim to call upon the Trust to sacrifice revenue in order that facilities may be provided for trade close to the Docks, but that if it should appear to be to the interest of the Trust to lease the plots there eventually for shops and godowns, no doubt they will do this; but they cannot be expected to set apart the ground for the erection of sheds and timber stacks; that if the Port Trust considers that such facilities should be provided, they themselves, as large land-owners, should appropriate ground for the purpose. We hold it to be essential that the Trust should have the area in question for housing temporarily the people they displace, and we are of opinion that, in the future permanent disposal of the plots, the Board must be guided by its own interest, *i.e.*, the interest of the rate-payers who are ultimately reasonsible for the cost of these improvements in the City. We accordingly recommend that the Port Trust should be addressed to this effect.

Resolution.—The Report is adopted and the scheme should now be submitted to Government for sanction.

PLOT SOUTH OF THE OLD TOWN BARRACKS.

In November 1905, we received a memorandum from the Public Works Department, requesting to know whether the Trustees have any objection to this plot being resumed by Government for the purpose of the erection of a building for the Bombay Postal Press, and if they have, whether they are prepared to lease the plot to Government, and asking in the latter case the terms.

In reply to this Government in the Public Works Department, were informed that the site is at present in the occupancy of the Supply and Transport Corps, and that the Military Department are paying a rental for the occupancy.

They were also informed that the question of resumption of this site for Military purposes had already been raised, and it was suggested that the General Department should be referred to in the matter.

We have now received a memorandum from the General Department, enquiring whether the Trustees would object to the plot being resumed for the Postmaster-General if it is not wanted by the Military Department.

We have had one offer and three good enquiries for this plot. The offer made by Mr. Hussonally Abdulali, on the Bombay Stationary Mart, was equivalent to only Rs. 25·235 per square yard. The enquiries received were from Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co., for Iron Works Show Rooms, the Orient Theatre Co. for the construction of a Theatre, and *The Bombay Gazette* for the erection of Press and Offices. It has been necessary in each of these cases to inform the enquirers that the plot was not available, but Government have been kept informed of the facts. I cannot say whether in these three cases, the parties enquiring would have been prepared to pay the price fixed by the Board, but there is no doubt that this plot will become increasingly valuable when the new Docks are completed, and there is no reason to suppose that the rates fixed would not be obtained were the land made available by the Supply and Transport Corps.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that the Board could certainly not assent without a strong protest to the resumption of this plot for reasons detailed in the Chairman's No. 8114 of the 30th November 1904. The Board have received several enquiries with regard to the leasing of the plot, and if Government require it, the Board would have no objection to leasing it to Government at the rates fixed in Trustees, Resolution No. 56 of the 5th January 1899, calculated on the whole area.

I think, therefore, that we should inform Government that we should decidedly object to the plot being resumed, and refer them to our letter No. 8114 of the 30th November 1904. We may, however, state that, if not wanted by the Military Department, we shall have no objection to leasing the plot to Government as the rates fixed in Trust Resolution No. 56, dated the 5th January 1899, viz:—

For the first	10	years	Rs.	1-8	per square	yard.
„ second	10	„	„	2-0	„	„
„ next	30	„	„	2-8	„	„
and for the last	49	„	„	3-0	„	„

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE FRENCH ATHLETIC GIRL.

A good many English people, remarks a Parisian correspondent, have an idea that French girls do not know how to dress properly for out-door sports; that is to say, that they do not understand the simple costumes considered correct in England. This is true, and it is not true. French girls do not dress as English girls do for tennis or for golf, but they dress very well and suitably. A few years ago it was a rare thing to see a well-brought-up French girl joining in out-door games, but now it is quite the fashion, and the innate knowledge of dress which is part and parcel of the Parisience enables her to dress her daughters in the most suitable style on all occasions.

FRENCH TENNIS DRESSES.

There is a great difference between the dress of the average English girl and the average French girl for tennis, for example. The former is rather manly and very workwoman-like; the latter is equally workwoman-like but not at all manly, except that she is exquisitely neat at all points; her white shirt fits to perfection, and her leather belt never gets out of place. Never, by any chance, does her hair become ruffled or her face red. I confess that I have never been able to discover why it is that a Frenchwoman—or girl—never looks untidy, but it is true; absolutely true so far as the Parisiennes are concerned. In Paris the winds are sleepless; night and day—winter and summer—they are at their task. I have myself walked down the Rue de Rivoli with my hair literally 'standing on end,' and my hat tightly grasped by both hands, and I have met Parisiennes—in the same street, subject to the same winds—without a hair out of place, and very often without a veil! It is a mystery of mysteries, but every observant woman who knows anything of Paris will endorse my words. The same agreeable goddess, who spreads her wings over the Parisiennes on windy days, looks after her daughters and younger sisters when they are engaged in out-door sports. To the end they remain cool and neat.

AFTERNOON DRESSES OF THE MOMENT.

The success of striped materials is amazing, writes a lady correspondent in Paris, especially of black and white gauze, with the narrowest stripes it is possible to imagine. Black and white stripes look very cool and summery—even more so than flowered materials in the same tones. It is hard to say why this should be so, but it is nevertheless true. Some exquisite gauze toilettes were worn at the big fete given in the gardens of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy for the benefit of a deserving, charity, notably one worn by Mme. de Severin, which showed narrow stripes of palest grey and white, and which had some wonderful lace inserted on the hem and on the upper portion of the bodice. With this gown a scarf of silver tulle was worn, the ends being handpainted and embroidered! The hat was Watteau in form and of pure white crin, with a full crown of lace and black velvet ribbons arranged in careless bows and in long ends which fell over the shoulders. Towards the front there were two branches of acacia, and one or two white butterflies hovered over the leaves. It was a charming costume, and worn with inimitable grace.

VEILS OF THE MOMENT.

Fashion's latest fad is the veil of plain tulle or of finest gauze, in very pale shades and without embroidery of any kind; sometimes these veils do not even show a border. They are immensely long, and are thrown completely over the hat almost in the style of a coquettish motor-veil! It is essential that they should be of the palest tints and in the most transparent materials; ordinary chiffon would be much too thick, and also it would be much too hot, over the face, in summer. These veils will be very much worn at the fashionable sea-side places all through the summer. In tulle they are made very wide—about three-quarters the width of "double-width" material, and they have a three-inch hem all round. In palest shades of rose-pink, pearl grey, sky blue, or heliotrope, these veils are perfectly charming and the idea is to throw them carelessly over a flower-decked hat, leaving the long ends to float out at the back, or to be passed round the throat, at the will of the wearer. Each veil should be three yards in length—even as much as four—and the extreme delicacy of the material permits of the most coquettish arrangements of the soft billows of tulle.

SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

MESSRS. JOHN HADDON AND CO., writing from London, on July 6, reported on the market as follows:—

Annatto Seed.—The market is very quiet, good quality is worth up to 4d per lb.

Cardamoms.—The sales held yesterday contained 169 cases which met a good demand. Bold sold at 2/3 to 2/4, bold medium 1/8 to 13, medium 1/3 to 1/4, medium and small at 1, smalls at 10d to 11½d, pickings at 10d to 11d, Seeds 1/2 to 1/4, Mangalore pickings at 10d to 11d per lb.

Chinchona Bark.—The present value East Indian Ledgeriana Original Stem 3¾ to 7d Red. Stem 6d to 6½d. Crown renewed 2½ to 6½, original 1¾ to 5½d and Red. Original stem 2d to 4½ per lb.

Copra.—Market very fine. No Malabar offering. The demand is good for all white kinds.

Chillies.—Market very quiet, prices favour buyers, 146 Bags Japan sea damaged sald at 6/- to 27/- per cwt.

Ginger.—Market quiet for Malabar; 300 Bags Cochin and Calicut offered were all bought in, comprising common small wormy washed rough Cochin at 25/ and rough limed Calicut at 30/ per cwt.

Kapoe.—Market unchanged. A small trade passing in No. 1 and No. 2 Calcutta at private rade.

Nutmegs.—Market quiet; 4 cases Bombav offered and bought in 82s at 1/3 per lb.

Peeper.—The market on the spot remains queit. Alleppy and Tellicherry were not represented this week.

Senna.—11 Bales Tinnevelly offered and sold, ordinary at 1¼d to 1¾d per lb.

Turmeric.—260 Bags of Madras offered and 10 sold, whole bulbs at 21/6, remainder bought in, bold colory finger slightly bulby at 26/- fair at 24/- to 25/-

Tamarinds.—14 Bags of E. India bought in.

Tea.—Only 14,735 packages Indian offered consisting mostly of common tea which sold cheaply pekoes at 4d. New Season Darjeeling sold with good competition, also Assam and Doars and steady prices were obtained.

MARVELLOUS CURE OF SORE EYES

Baby Treated at Two Hospitals Over a Year — Eyes Grew Worse — Doctor Said They Might Be Bad for Years.

ONE BOX OF CUTICURA MAKES COMPLETE CURE

"When my little girl was a few months old, her eyes began to get bad; thinking it was from her teeth, I lived in hopes of them getting better, but as they did not improve I decided to get medical advice. I took her to the —— Hospital several times, and subsequently to the Children's Hospital at ——, to which institution I took her for twelve months. The doctors were most kind and attentive, and did all they could for her, but her eyes seemed to be growing worse. One doctor told me they might be bad for years; I was very miserable at such a prospect. I was one day stopped in the street by a Mrs. Todd who told me that Cuticura Ointment had cured her boy, and advised me to try it. I commenced using it that very night. The cure has been marvellous. The eyes soon commenced to get strong, and they are now as healthy as if there had never been anything the matter with them. The cure was completed with less than one box of Cuticura Ointment. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this letter, and I trust it may be the means of others being cured as my little girl has been.—Mrs. F. Phillips, Grafton St., Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

SLEEP FOR BABIES

And Rest for Tired, Fretted Mothers in Cuticura.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients, to heal.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours."

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

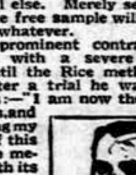
HOW TO CURE RUPTURE W. S. Rice LONDON

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

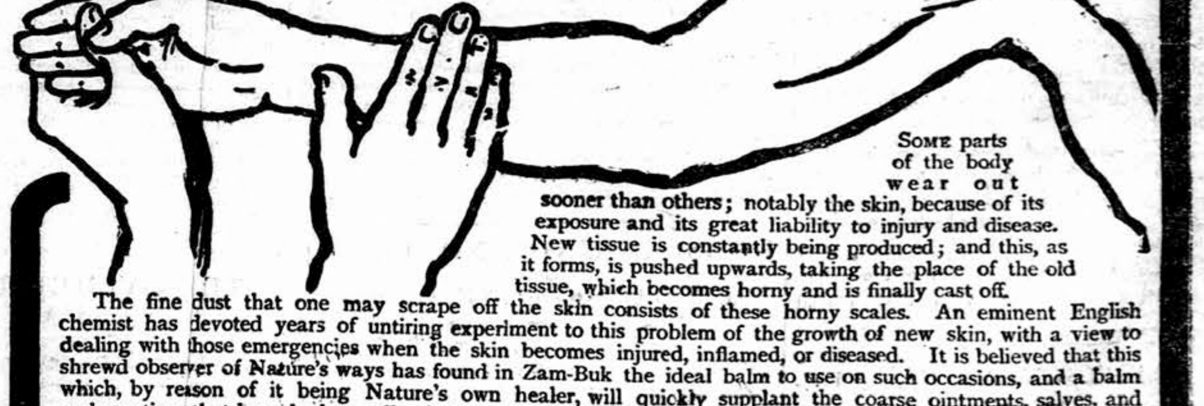
3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 58, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 85), 8/9, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.



Mr. A. E. JONES.

HOW TO GROW NEW SKIN.



SOME parts of the body wear out sooner than others; notably the skin, because of its exposure and its great liability to injury and disease. New tissue is constantly being produced; and this, as it forms, is pushed upwards, taking the place of the old tissue, which becomes horny and is finally cast off.

The fine dust that one may scrape off the skin consists of these horny scales. An eminent English chemist has devoted years of untiring experiment to this problem of the growth of new skin, with a view to dealing with those emergencies when the skin becomes injured, inflamed, or diseased. It is believed that this shrewd observer of Nature's ways has found in Zam-Buk the ideal balm to use on such occasions, and a balm which, by reason of it being Nature's own healer, will quickly supplant the coarse ointments, salves, and embrocations that have had to suffice in the past.

Ever since man acquired the instinct to rub a place that hurt, attempts have been made to discover the right substance for him to rub with. The great chemist already referred to considered that the likeliest place to discover this substance was in the forests of Nature, situate beyond the borders of civilization.

At length, after wearying search, certain rare plants were found from which could be extracted juices possessing the astonishing power of creating new healthy skin! When applied to a cut or sore, inflammation and disease would be at once taken out and new sound tissue grown completely over the affected place. To this unique extract were added other juices and balsams of high medicinal merit; the whole was refined and concentrated so as to increase the potency of each element, and Zam-Buk, as we now know the great healer, thus came into existence. The secret of its manufacture now belongs to the Zam-Buk Company, whose head Indian office is at 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, who have been able to bring the price of the balm within the reach of all. Zam-Buk may be had of all chemists or medicine vendors, price 1 rupee per box. Post paid and packed free from the proprietors for re. 1 as. 2 per box. Zam-Buk is specially recommended for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chafing, itching sores, Delhi sores, gouty eczema, itch, ringworm, prickly heat, rashes, mosquito bites, stings, cramp, stiff joints, sore throat, sore aching feet, weak ankles, chapped hands, chills, sprains stiffness, blind and bleeding piles, bad legs, swollen knees, inflamed patches, abscesses, boils, ulcers, eczema, scalp irritation, poisoned wounds, festering sores, rheumatism, sciatica, and for all diseased, injured, and irritated conditions of the skin. It is healing, soothing, and antiseptic, and every home from Ceylon to the Himalayas should have a box handy for emergency.

It is Nature's ideal healer because it produces new healthy skin, and drives pain and disease out in Nature's own way.

Zam-Buk RUB IT IN!

FREE BOX. Send this coupon and anna stamp to Zam-Buk Offices, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain sample free.

B. G. 23-7-06.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

It is, I fear, only too significant that the Press is paying little attention to a very important and interesting function of this week—the first meeting in this country of the Institut International de Sociologie—at the invitation of the Sociological Society, in the presidential chair of which Lord Avebury has just succeeded Mr. Bryce. The subject for discussion is a man sided one, "Les Luttes Sociales"—a term under which are included discussions of war in the ordinary sense of that term, party politics—which was discussed this morning by the veteran Professor Lester Ward, of America, and "The Fight for Work, and the Unemployed," which Professor C. S. Loch discussed yesterday. The institute, as its name suggests, is of French origin, but many other countries have contributed speakers to this congress, including Germany, Italy, and, very notably, Russia.

There is an aspect of sociology on which it is, I think, well that one should insist in these Notes. The science has often been described as the crown of all other sciences and so, of course, it is. One readily understands how a complete sociology would include within its substance the whole tissue of—for instance—physics, physic and theology alike, but, on the other hand, I am coming more and more to be impressed by the significance of another view of sociology—that which regards it as not so much the crown as the foundation of the sciences. Instances may easily be adduced. For some years I have thought, written, and spoken about infant mortality as if it were a medical problem. I have sought to eliminate heredity from its causation in any marked degree, and to attribute it to bad feeding and the like.

Perhaps the most remarkable bird's nest ever exhibited is that described by the director of the Chicago Field Museum in a recent report. It has been interpreted as representing the efforts of the American yellow warbler to avoid becoming the foster-parent of the young cow-bird. The cow-bird is the cuckoo of America, and has the same habit of laying its eggs in the nests of other birds as our cuckoo. But if the suggested explanation of the above nest is correct, it would appear that certain American birds do not take the honour of being foster-parents to the young cow-bird as complacently as the titlark and hedge-sparrow accept the responsibility of standing in loco parentis to the young cuckoo.

The nest consists of four storeys, and the floor of each successive storey seems to represent the determination of the yellow warbler not to sit on the eggs of the cow-bird. The lowest stage is a nest of twigs lined with wool, and contains four eggs, one of these being the cow-bird's and the rest those of the warbler. Unwilling to accept the responsibility of the strange egg, the warbler roofed this over with twigs, but before it could line this second nest, another cow-bird's egg was laid on it. Again, the warbler roofed this over with a new nest of twigs. But the cow-bird came again, and laid another egg, which the persevering warbler again built over with a new nest, succeeding this time in putting on the wool lining. Another cow-bird's egg was placed on this and again roofed over with twigs. Tired of the struggle at last, however, the warbler apparently did not finish the top nest, nor lay its eggs—unless, indeed, they were hatched and reared before the nest was found. In this case it remains uncertain whether the warbler or the cow-bird was successful in this strange duel.

If the above interpretation of this strange nest is right, then the American yellow warbler is, doubtless, a "conscientious objector" to the ways of the cow-bird, and a "passive resister" to its wily attempts to rid itself of the responsibilities of maternity. But why did it not adopt the easier and more obvious way of turning out the alien egg, or going elsewhere to build a nest for itself?

An illustration in the "Strand Magazine" for July shows a remarkable example of the power of growing vegetation. It figures—from a photograph—a shoot of grass growing right through the root of some other plant. In a similar way the underground runners of the couch grass may sometimes be found growing right through a potato tuber. Kerner von Marilaus explains this as due to the fact that the growing points of the runners are covered with hard scales, which produce exactly the same effect as the point of an auger. And it has been shown by experiment, he points out, that the runners of couch grass will even penetrate discs of tinfoil.

Kerner also mentions some remarkable cases where the stems of various small shrubs have bored through old tree trunks, although their growing points, unlike those of the couch grass, are comparatively delicate and soft. "Almost everywhere in our mountain regions," he writes, "are to be seen, in places where not very long before a forest has been cleared, dead stumps of fir-trees, rising perhaps a metre above the ground, and overgrown with cranberry and bilberry bushes. The surface where the saw has cut through the huge trunk is partly overgrown with the same plants as those growing in the soil round about, and it has a very peculiar appearance when on these decayed stumps, as if on the platform of the base of a pillar, small colonies of cranberry bushes are seen to flourish abundantly a storey higher than on the surrounding [illegible].

"Without closer investigation, anyone would think that these bushes had germinated from seeds which had previously fallen into the cracks of the stem section, and it is not a little surprising, therefore, on splitting such old tree-stumps, to find this is not the case, but that rather the cranberry bushes of the surrounding forest ground have sent out their runners into the lower portion of the tree-trunk, and that these have grown up through the rotten wood of the stump—especially through the decayed part between the wood and the bark—until they have again reached the daylight above on the exposed section, showing, at any rate, that they must have exerted a very considerable pressure on their surroundings,"

Reports of cattle poisoning through eating yew raise again the question. Is the yew tree really poisonous? The evidence brought forward in the correspondence now going on in the "Field" on this question is conflicting. On the one hand, cases of cattle and horses obviously poisoned by eating yew are recorded, while on the other hand, instances are quoted where it has been eaten without any ill effect. To reconcile this apparently contradictory evidence, it is suggested that the result may depend, first on the state of the animal, and secondly on the amount eaten.

From the evidence collected by Dr. John Lowe, in his "Yew Trees of Great Britian and Ireland," it would appear that cattle and horses eating it habitually, and in not too large quantities, suffer no harm. If, however, they are turned out among yew trees when there is not much other green food about they are apt to eat too much, and suffer.

But the fact of immunity in certain cases and death in others admits, perhaps, of another explanation. There are, it is well known, individuals who are immune to the stings of nettles, and others immune to bee stings. May there not be also cattle and horses immune to the poison of the yew? And it is interesting to note in this connection that deer, sheep, goats, hares, and rabbits eat yew with impunity.

As regards the fruit of the yew tree, it has been shown that while the pulp surrounding the seed or kernel is perfectly harmless, the latter is poisonous. Gerard, in "The Herball or General Historie of Plantes," says of the fruit; "When I was yonge and went to schoole divers of my schoole-fellows, and like-wise myselfe, did eat our fils of this tree."

Many plans have been tried for exterminating, or reducing to reasonable numbers the rabbits which have become such a plague in Australia. None, however, has so far been successful. Pasteur many years ago suggested the plan of inoculating the rabbits with the virus of some disease. Hitherto this plan does not seem to have been seriously tried. The Australian Government, however, have now determined to test its efficacy. They have made arrangements with Dr. Danysz, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, to undertake the work. It is claimed that the virus which is to be used for inoculating the rabbits has already been used with more or less success against rats, voles, &c. In view of the importance of the result aimed at, the work is to be started on an experimental scale on the island of Broughton, in Southern Australia. This island has been stocked with rabbits for the purpose of the experiment. The danger feared by many as a result of this method of extermination is that the disease might be communicated to domestic animals, or even to man. To test whether this danger is real or not, domestic animals have also been conveyed to the island. The experiment will be watched with interest.

HOW TO KEEP COOL
All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.
Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE MYSTERIES OF LAUGHTER.

The following lecture was recently given by Mr. Pheroze Meherji, M.A., (Cantab) on behalf of the Ladies, Branch of the National Indian Association:—

Ladies,—I purpose for a brief while to-day to take you over the domain of laughter, that mighty wonderland which lies so near to us, which girdles our infancy, graces our adolescence, and with its inspiriting music of times consummates our close; which is no less a mystery and no less a glory than the very wonderland of life itself. There is an ancient dignity, you may know, about laughter, which is greater than the reverence attached to tears. For laughter is the expression of happiness or joy, and joy is older than the hills and older than the valleys. It dates from beyond

> "Where wast thou," asks God of Job,
> "Where wast thou, when I laid the foundations of the Earth?
> "When the morning star sang together,
> "And all the sons of God shouted for joy?"

The language of holy aspiration, again, is one vast hymn beseeching joy.

> "Thou shalt show me the path of life"; implores the Psalmist,
> "In Thy presence is the fulness of joy;
> "And at Thy right hand there is a pleasure for evermore,"

And so it is, ladies, even with the Pagan divinities. Their joy is exuberant. In that memorable banquet of the gods, to which the Homeric epic introduces us, the blessed deities shake with irrepressible laughter at the sight of Vulcan, the lame-footed, hobbling about with divinely comic celerity to pass round the ambrosial cup. And the gaiety of Jove, the greatest of them all, must surely have been uproarious. For laughter is essentially jovial; and the occult science of the stars never hit upon a greater truth than when with most becoming propitiation it for ever assigned cheeriness to the keeping of the beneficent Jupiter. This, then, is the first mystery concerning the phenomena of smiles and laughter; namely, that they are Godlike elements, that their antiquity is beyond the beginnings of tears, that their potentialities far surpass the might and majesty of sorrow, that their presence is fraught with divine possibilities for the future of our races. How? Because humanly easy, though it be, to sympathise with grief and woe, and to be moved thereby to pity, tears, benevolence, sacrifice, it is hard, nevertheless, nay, it is immeasurably hard, to smile at happiness other than our own. Humanity is remote from that effort. That is a divine effluence. I spoke, ladies, of the big gods; now you need not wonder that the little gods smile too, and from the very earliest infancy. Babies, musically inclined, that they too frequently are to the "C" sharp of a good cry, are simply lovely when they smile. A whole heaven indeed lies about them in their infancy. And children, little children, luxuriate in laughter. The child that is not moved with the music of merry peals is fit for, well, fit to be put in the British Museum. But the dullest and the least infantile of men brighten up a bit. "I was at dinner sometime ago," says Coleridge, "in company with a man who listened to me and said nothing for a long time, but he nodded his head and I thought him intelligent. At length towards the end of the dinner some apple dumplings were placed on the table, and my man had no sooner seen them than he burst forth with "Them's the jockies for me." Just imagine how the spirit of delight must have moved the man! Coleridge of course pronounced him a booby, but the man knew what pleasure meant and must have considered Coleridge an awful bore, and apple dumplings the most desirable things next to himself in this world. And the very best of men and the very greatest, the very saddest and the very stupidest, have their own language of pleasure; so that the universality of laughter is as it should be. Man is a laughing animal. But then, why is it that we laugh? Mystery of mysteries—into the secret of it all there is no one to let us. Suppose yourselves seated, ladies, in the capacious Town Hall of our city listening to some profound oratory. The Hall is crowded, the speaker is one who commands your homage, and you are sitting in rapt attention. There is a silence that pervades the vast chamber so deep that the very words of the orator vibrate like chords of music. And the man's utterance is so lofty that you in a word are carried away from the common level of this earth to the Empyrean of glorious tone and exalted thought. Just then, in the very middle of your trance, there flashes upon the stage the lean visage of a stray cat looking astoundingly dazed and stupid at the sight of you all and electrifying you instantaneously with an inglorious "Meow". But a second ago you were in the very heaven of heavens, and now you are on terra firma and splitting with laughter! What is the cause of those peculiar sounds that you were guilty of; we know but a portion of the truth concerning them; into the whole truth we may not enter, though much has been written and much guessed from the time of Aristotle down to the men-in-the-street. The physiology of the matter has been well portrayed by Darwin and by Spencer. Strong feeling, according to the latter, whether emotional or physical, pleasurable or painful, is generally the cause. But there is a psychological aspect of the case to be thought of; and in plain English it is this: The soul sits like a judge ready to transfer the perceptions of the eyes to the dominion of thought, there to appraise the same in the light of its own high standard of the beautiful. Beyond these two truths we know no more. The conditions however that obtain during laughter have so various an aspect and have so often been confused with the causes thereof, that it may interest you to know some of them. When a Member of Parliament finishes a praiseworthy speech, he may generally count upon being greeted with loud or even faint murmurs of applause, but should the unhappy member, in resuming his seat, crown his brilliant effort by obliviously sitting upon his hat and victimising it, there is nothing in the world to prevent the whole House from bursting into roars of laughter. And doubtless the figure of such an M. P. must have flashed across the mind of the stately and philosophical Hobbes, when he defined laughter as nothing else but "sudden glory arising from sudden conception of some eminency in ourselves by comparison with the infirmity of others or with our own formerly." Knock at the door of a man who suffers from a cold in the head and he will make you titter with his incomprehensible "Cubb-Id."

But Hobbes eminency will not avail were I to introduce to you dear Alice's Father William and his much too inquisitive son.

> "You are old, Father William," the young man said,
> "And your hair has become very white:
> "And yet you incessantly stand on your head,
> "Do you think at your age it is right"?
> "In my youth," Father William replied to his son.
> "I feared it might injure the brain;
> "But now that I am perfectly sure I have none:
> "Why, I do it again and again."
> "You are old," said the youth, and your jaws are too weak
> "For anything tougher than suet;
> "Yet you finished the goose, with the bones and the beak;
> "Pray how did you manage to do it?"
> "In my youth" said his father "I took to the law,"
> "And argued each case with my wife:
> "And the muscular strength it gave to my jaw,
> "Has lasted the rest of my life."

You perceive that there is someting incongruous about the old gentleman. And something incongruous, something unaccountably and pleasingly surprising, something ludicrous, something tickling the fancy, or delivering one from restraint, may in its turn, provoke the soul to smiles and glee. The mention of the word 'ludicrous' reminds me that in the regions of thought the sublime and the ludicrous are next-door neighbours; so you need not wonder that they sometimes cross over to exchange informal curtsies. The noble Marquis, who presided over the destinies of this country sometime back, had a conscientious scruple about the sporting abilities of a certain distinguished guest. Accordingly on enquiring of a native orderly who had been previously present at the Shikar, his lordship received the following answer: "Your Excellency, the noble Sahib shot divinely; but Allah spared the birds." And the French bear-keeper's wife had an answer equally sublime. It would appear that the bear had, in a fit of desperation swallowed his keeper, and the widow thereupon made it her habit to drag the brute beside her withersoever she went. A traveller journeying that way and marvelling at her conduct followed her into her cot and begged her for an explanation. "Why man" said she, "don't you know that this," pointing to the bear, "is all that remains of my poor dear husband?" But a mystery awaits you yet. What are all these peculiar sounds that follow on so repeatedly, so convulsively! What old-world meaning do they bear? Whence come they, "so many and so many, and such glee?" In the infancy of the world, primitive man must have felt keenly the moving force of love and hunger. "Love and Hunger" says the Russian Tourgenieff, "stand before thee, twin-brothers, the two foundation-stones of all things living. All that lives moves to get food, and feeds to bring forth young." Can you wonder then that the satisfaction of love, or the satisfaction of hunger must have put ancient man into ecstasy? Need you wonder that sounds of delight preluded the incipiency of love, or the discovery of appeasing food? "The laughter of the gods," says Homer, "is the exuberance of their celestial joy after their daily banquet." But primæval life progresses, and the savage emerges as a social human being with a third moving force gradually overpowering his faith or devotion. At this stage it is that man first learns to smile, that is, to control or abbreviate his laughter. You wonder at the idea, nevertheless it is true: mysteriously true I should say. For which is older, a smile or a peal of laughter? On meeting an old friend, whom you have not seen for sometime, your face brightens up with pleasure; you begin to smile. But all of a sudden your mind recollects some idiosyncracy, some particular eccentricity of his, and your smile almost instantaneously passes into a loud burst of laughter. You squeeze your friend's hand, or otherwise bestir him with a shameless disregard of all the humane rules of the S. P. C. A. Physiologically then, a smile developes into laughter. But in the history of humanity the case is otherwise; laughter comes first and smiles follow later. For there is an infinite variety of expression or beauty in smiles, and laughter has hardly any, and infinite variety of expression could never have been the property of the cave-dweller or the far from tender cannibal. According to Darwin, the very habit of uttering loud reiterated sounds from a sense of pleasure must have influenced the play of certain muscles of the face and through long-continued association enabled man to control their susceptibility, so that, to quote his own words, "a gentle smile may be looked at as the last trace of the habit firmly fixed during many generations of laughing whenever we are joyful." You may look upon smiles therefore as civilised laughter. Society, you know, smiles beautifuly, but it hardly ever laughs. Indeed it barely tolerates a broad smile even.

Has mankind benefited, do you think, by this fashionable yet destructive process? No doubt what has been lost in intensity has been gained in expressivenes. And what infinite variety of expression to be sure! There is the smile subtle, the smile mystical, the smile spiritual, the smile ecstatic, and the smile that is beyond the spell of words to portray. But where, I pray, where is to be found the genuine, the whole-hearted laugh "the laughter holding both his sides" of Milton? The maladies of the soul and the morbidities of the spirit seem to have crushed that out of us. Unscrupulously prim that we are, we smother under the weight of false notions of delicacy, the rarest of our privileges; and forsake it to court the shade and the shadow of a refined melancholy. And yet man is nearer the divine more in laughter than in tears. The spirit that can climb above the vanities and the vulgarities, the follies and the failures, the weariness and the first of this world that can conquer grief, infelicity and discontent, and suffuse a joyous sympathy far and near; that spirit is transcendently great. It almost scales the divine. This is why the element of humour is ever present in the works of the great masters, transfiguring the common place, levelling the eccentric, purging the sublime of its earthly dross. And this is why all love and adoration and sacrifice, all praise and all thanksgiving, the spirit of contentment and the spirit of abiding peace put on the expression of majestic joy. The mysteries of laughter and the mysteries of smiles are no more, no less, than the mysterous manifestations of the divine spirit of joy in humanity, uplifting man heavenward from the low level of the Earth's darkness and its night, and pointing to the eternal morning.

AN APPEAL FROM ADEN.

The Jew and the Greek.

In the High Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, have decided a reference, made by Major-General H. M. Mason, the Resident at Aden, in the appeal of Benin Menahim Yusaf, a Jew, original defendant and appellant, against John Poleologo, by his agent, John Verdoniedis, a Greek, the original plaintiff in the suit, but now the respondent.

The facts set forth in the reference were these: In November, 1904, the Jew executed an agreement, by which he leased his house in Aden to the Greek, at a monthly rental of Rs. 90 for one year, with the option to the latter, to extend the period to two years more. Certain alterations and repairs to the requirement of the Greek tenant were agreed to. The agreement was not registered. Despite the house being not ready for occupation, the tenant had advanced to his Jewish landlord from time to time sums, which aggregated Rs. 1,185, which amount was more than one year's rent. In August, 1905, the landlord wanted his tenant to occupy the house, on the understanding that though the repairs were incomplete, they would be executed during his occupation; and he gave him the key of the house. The Greek tenant returned the key later on the ground that he would not become liable for rent, unless the repairs were done, and the necessary requirements of the Public Overseer's Office were complied with. The landlord then gave notice that unless the tenant forthwith occupied the house, he would let it to another person, which he did later on. His Greek tenant, thereupon, filed a suit for a specific performance of the agreement, and for the delivery of the house to him. General Mason remarked that the Lower Court had ordered the possession of the premises to the plaintiff; the Jewish landlord had evidently committed a breach of faith with his Greek tenant.

Against this decision the landlord appealed; he asked General Mason, to whom the appeal was presented by him in the first instance, to refer the following two points in the case, to the High Court, for decision: (1) The agreement in question not having been registered was inoperative and void; (2) and on the tenants returning the key of the house to the landlord the agreement came to an end, and the suit failed. General Mason remarked that in so far as the first point was concerned, he was of opinion that the document did not require registration; the Transfer of Property Act, with its recent amendments, was not applicable to Aden. So, only Section 17, Clause D. remained to be applied; but under a ruling made in I. L. R. 17 Cal. 548, Boyd vs. Kreig, he could not hold the agreement to be for a term exceeding one year. As regarded the second point, it appeared to him that the tenant did not return the key for the purpose of putting an end to an agreement; but only in order not to become liable for rent before occupation, and until the repairs were done. The landlord should have acted in accordance with the agreement; he should not have let out the house to another.

Their lordships decided that (1) the document of November, 1904, did not come under Section 17, Clause D., of the Registration Act; (2) on the facts appearing in the reference, the landlord's contention that the agreement was at an end was erroneous, and could not be supported.

PATHAN DACOITS IN KANARA.

Dacoity in a Temple.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting at the High Court, have disposed of the appeals of Madarkhan and Habib Saheb, accused Nos. 5 and 7, who were convicted by Mr. C. C. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Kanara, of dacoity, and sentenced, respectively, to transportation for life and to nine years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused were members of a gang of ten dacoits, who looted the "math" or cloister of Kekkar, on 27th November last, and carried away from it a large quantity of valuable booty. No. 8, having turned approver, was pardoned; Nos. 9 and 10 could not be found. The Judge remarked that out of the remaining seven accused, the first six were from the North-Western Frontier, while the seventh was a Pathan. No. 2 was aged 65, but strong; No. 5 had a previous conviction on a charge of dacoity, for which he had got seven years. No. 3 was also an old man, and like Nos. 4, 5 and 6 was a resident of Hubli. The gang suddenly surrounded the temple, broke open the front-doors, used force to the Chief Priest and others, seized property, and extorted money and ornaments. No. 5 went into the innermost recesses of the temple, defiled the place held most sacred among the Hindus, and like an iconoclast played havoc with the images. Then they got clear with the booty they had pillaged, and travelling fast by night, crossed over the south-east frontier of Mysore, to a distance of about 160 miles. There were 51 witnesses in the case; the record was voluminous, the English record extending over more than 450 pages. The dacoity was long premeditated before it was committed, and a place held sacred by the Hindus having been defiled, the sentences were necessarily heavy. Nos. 1 and 7 were sentenced each to nine years' rigorous imprisonment. Nos. 2 and 3 were sentenced to two and six years, respectively; Nos. 4 and 6 were sentenced to ten years each; and No. 5 to transportation for life. The appeals of Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 6 were summarily dismissed by the Judges of the High Court on 8th June last. Now the appeals of Nos. 5 and 7 came on for disposal. Their lordships reduced the sentence of transportation for life, passed by the Judge of the Lower Court on accused No. 5, to ten years, and they dismissed the appeal of No. 7.

HOW TO WASH FLANNELS,

(WHITE OR COLORED).

Prepare a good lather of soap, and, if the colours are not fast, dissolve in the water a little common salt. Bear in mind that flannel of any sort must never be washed in either hot or cold water; for colored flannels tepid is quite hot enough. Therefore having made your lather with boiling water, do not use it till it has cooled down to tepid. Do not scrub the garments, and never rub soap on them, or you will induce further shrinkage. Just throw your flannels into the tepid lather and work them up and down, backwards and forwards, and when you have got out the dirt in this way, rinse them in plenty of tepid water twice over if they seem to need it.

The flannel ought to feel soft to the touch after rinsing; if it has a hard or sticky feeling rinse it again. Be careful about the wringing: get out all the water you can in the process, but do it quietly—if you pull it about violently you will break the fibre. If possible, dry the flannel in a shady place in the open air; if you dry it over quickly, or subject it to over much heat, you will harden and spoil it. Many persons destroy their flannels in washing them, and then say it is so difficult to do them properly. It is not so difficult at all if you will only bear in mind that the fibre of flannel, being very different from the fibre of linen or calico, requires a different treatment, and once you learn the difference and carry it into practice, you will find flannel washing, if anything, easier than most other fabrics.—"*The People.*"

Malcolm K. Gracey, son of Mr. H. K. Gracey, I. C. S., (Cawnpore), and a pupil of Mr. Denny, Anglo-Saxon School, Paris, has gained an entrance scholarship at Blundell's School, Tiverton.

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TRY ELECTRICITY. THERE IS NOTHING GIVES GREATER RELIEF.
If any middle aged or old man does not feel himself as capable to-day, as when he was in his twenties, and any man who knows he is not as perfect as he would like to be, will write me fully regarding his trouble, whether it be Weakness, Waste of Vitality or Power, Nervousness, Weak Back, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles, I will send him reading matter how he can obtain relief by the use of
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You may think that you have tried your best to be cured; you may have spent money upon this thing and that without success, but until you use Electricity you will never be a strong and healthy being. Electricity has cured thousands who have tried everything else, and I am sure you will be convinced that my method of treatment with Electricity is the proper remedy for you when you see the cures it has made.
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Daily I make use of your Battery during the night time. On the 12th, I bought your battery and to-day is the 29th day. During this time my trouble has been much less severe than before and the result is satisfactory. I feel much stronger than before and my Varicocele has improved to the extent that I am not troubled any more until the evening of each day. I will continue to wear the battery as usual unless you advise to the contrary."
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Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC* (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), *APERIENT* (*slow purgative*), *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC* (*against convulsions*, qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.
Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—
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..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend Benedictine as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.
H. de Pene.
..... We place Benedictine upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.
TIMOTHEE TRIMM.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.
The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."
Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."
After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of Benedictine. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.
Dr. MALLET, M.D.
We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of Benedictine. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make Benedictine their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.
Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.
I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. Benedictine has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.
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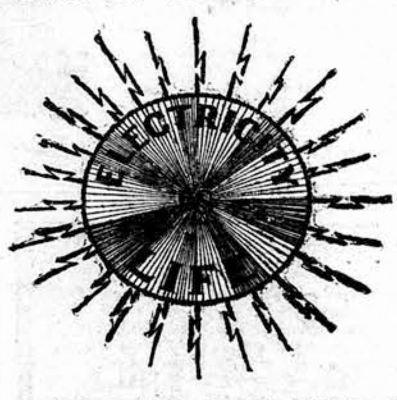

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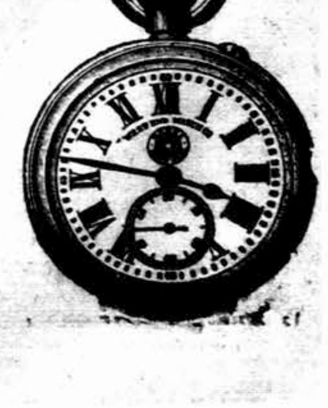

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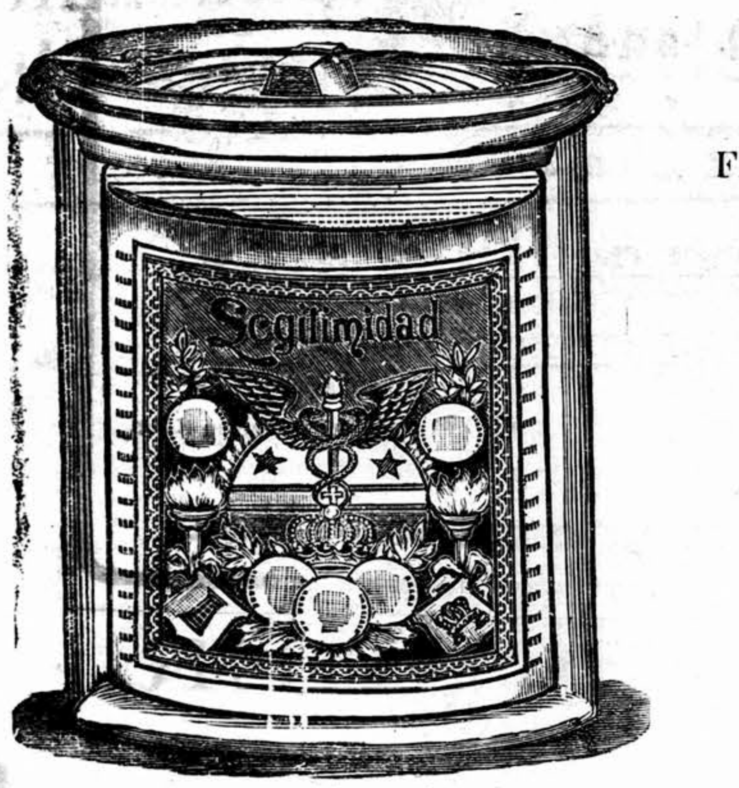

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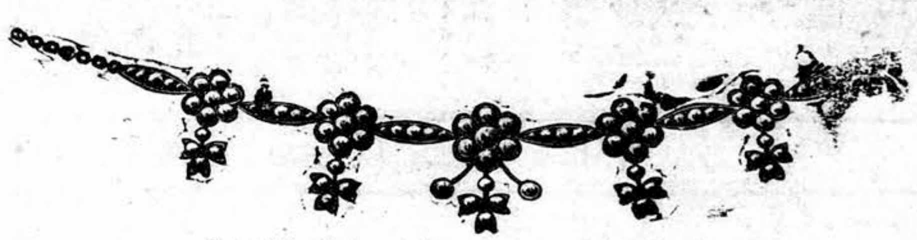
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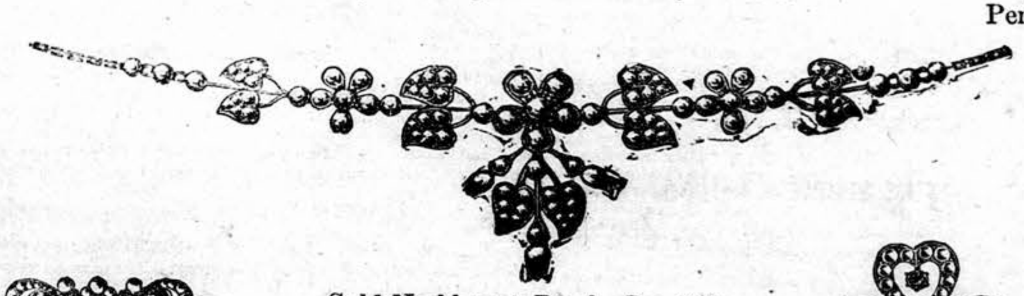
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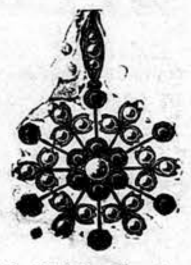
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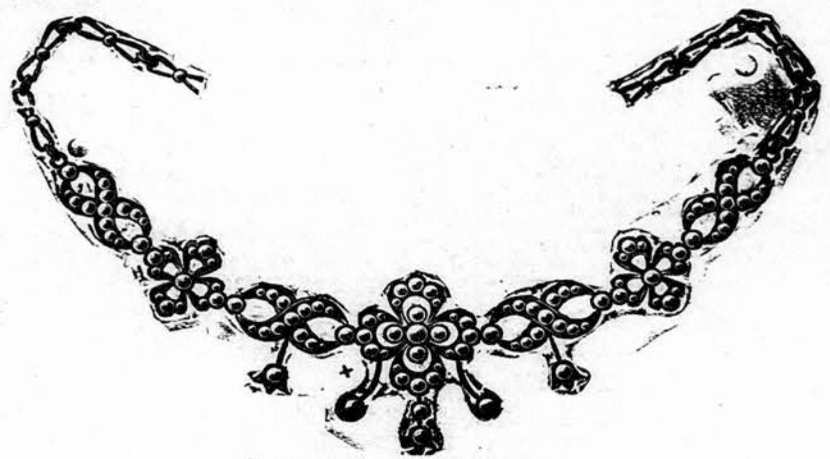
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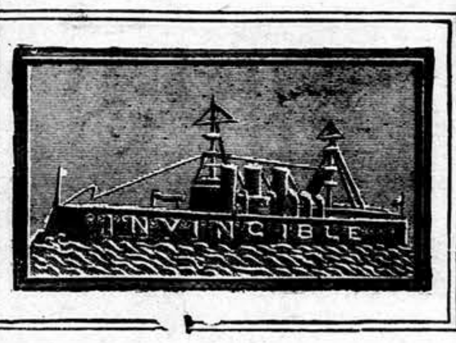

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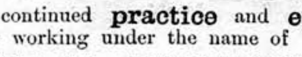
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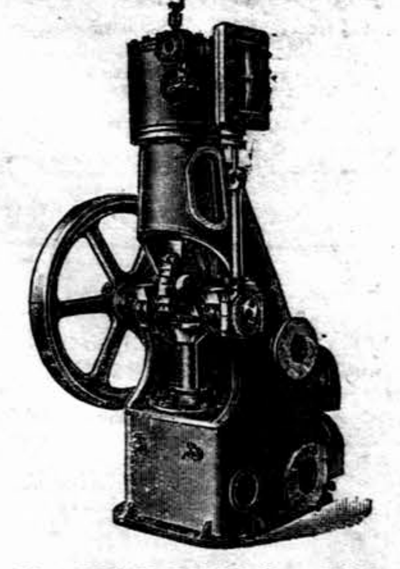

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